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ABSTRACT

Created via the Regional Development Act of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission documents its contributions to Appalachian socioeconomic development in this 1974 annual report. General areas of concern are identified as: (1) extension of public services to outlying areas; (2) improvement of public service quality and quantity; (3) promotion of responsible energy development; and (4) extension of local developmental responsibilities. Detailed data are provided for the following specific areas of concern: The Region and the Appalachian Experiment; The Federal-State-Local Partnership; The New Subregions; Population, Income, and Employment; Finances; Transportation; Supplemental Grants; Health; Child Development; Education; Community Facilities and Housing; Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources; and Research and Planning. Among some of the more noteworthy accomplishments cited for 1974 are: a shift from outmigration to inmigration; completion of 150 corridor miles of highway construction; acquisition of funding for comprehensive health services in 389 counties; operation of 233 child development projects and vocational education facilities with a capacity for 310,000 students; and appropriation of $37,000,000 for supplemental grants to vocational education schools, sewage treatment plants, colleges, libraries, and other public facilities. (JC)

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1974 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

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EDITORIAL STAFF

Elise F. Kendrick, editor
Judith F. Maher, technical editor
Mercy H. Coogan, writer

ARTIST

Johan G. Middelthon

1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235

RC 008 543

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 31, 1974

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1974.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

Donald W. Whitehead

DONALD W. WHITEHEAD
Federal Cochairman

George C Wallace

GEORGE C. WALLACE
Governor of Alabama
States' Cochairman

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June 30, 1974

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[1]John J. Gilligan, Governor of Ohio, served as States' Cochairman from July 1 until December 31, 1973.

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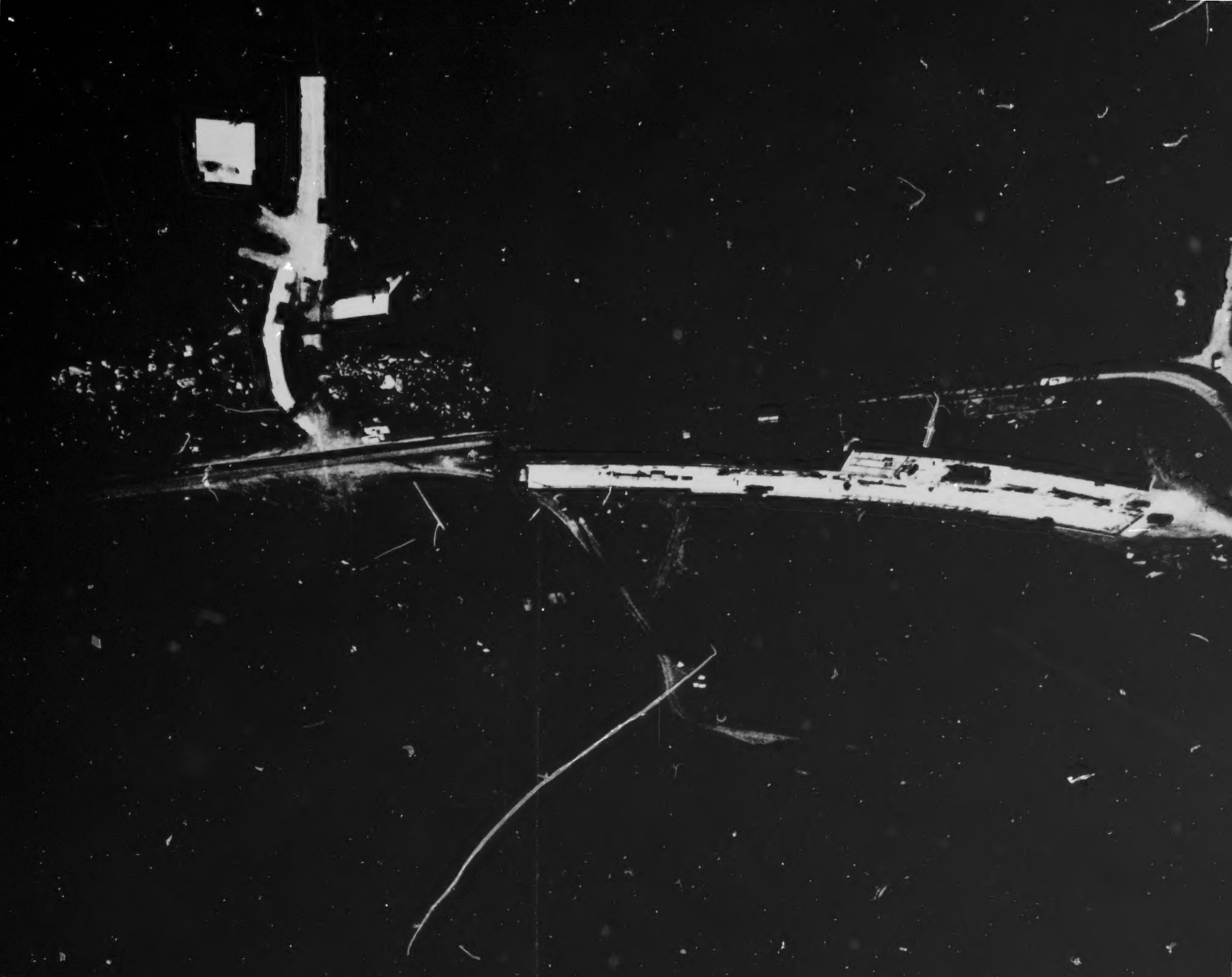

Earl Dotter

The Appalachian Program and Its Accomplishments in 1974

The Appalachian Regional Commission is nearing the end of its first decade. The time is appropriate for taking stock of a unique experiment. Through the Commission's development program, the people of Appalachia and their local, state and federal governments have undertaken an unprecedented cooperative effort to build a better future for a remarkable area of the nation — part of its heart, part of its spine. For that is Appalachia, a vast mountainous region that comprises all of West Virginia and portions of 12 other states — Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

After nearly ten years, how far have the Commission and its development program come? What lies ahead?

Two major accomplishments, both of which Congress stated as purposes of the 1965 Act that established the Commission, stand out:

□ To promote the economic and social development of the Region, the Commission's program has effectively treated many of the most urgent needs in the Region. Appalachia has made giant strides toward catching up with the rest of the nation. *But the job is not finished.* A gap remains, and it is a very sizable gap in certain areas — particularly in the provision of human services.

□ To provide a "framework for joint federal and state efforts," which the Appalachian legislation mandated, a process of regional partnership has emerged in which development decisions reflect a continuing give-and-take among all levels of government. This process of combining the accountability of each unit of government with continuing negotiation among various interests insures that projects undertaken by the Commission are those which have local-area priority, utilize the strength and responsibility of other agencies of government and, at the same time, fit into both the planned approaches of each of the 13 Appalachian states and the overall regional program strategy. This process is a new and effective way of spending government monies responsively and responsibly.

Mounting a step-by-step attack on the Region's problems, the Commission concentrated in its first years on building a foundation for development — the physical facilities, basic service programs and institutional arrangements which are prerequisites to the direct provision of human services and enduring economic growth. It began the construction of a coordinated system of highways, supplementing the Interstate system, which was designed to open up the isolated Region and to provide a framework that would facilitate transportation of goods to markets and people to services and jobs. At the same time the Commission and the state governments planned systems of public facilities — schools, hospitals, libraries, water and sewer plants.

In the first decade, too, the Commission emphasized the pioneering approach of demonstration programs in human services: comprehensive health care, child development programs and job-related educational courses. Poor health and education had been major barriers to developing a healthy regional economy — key delivery systems suited to Appalachian areas did not exist in many cases — but much of this has now been changed.

Today many public facilities, which are basic to the accomplishment of the tasks with which Congress charged the Commission, are in place. The Commission is therefore shifting its emphasis to the critical areas of need that remain:

□ It is working to extend health, educational and other public services to segments of the population in outlying areas who have been too isolated to take advantage of these services before.

□ It is working to improve the quality and quantity of all public services.

□ It is working to help the Region prosper from the nation's increased need for energy, which Appalachian coal can supply, and to use this prosperity to attain developmental goals, while at the same time avoiding the damage to the environment that might result from this coal boom.

□ It is working to continue its institution-building role by increasing the responsibility of the states and their local development districts for the management and administration of the Appalachian program.

Much remains to be done. The Region could not be expected to catch up with the nation overnight, or even over a decade. But it is catching up, and every year sees new evidence of this. Some of the noteworthy changes during 1974:

- *There was an estimated net inmigration into the Region of over a quarter of a million people from 1970 to 1973 (3¼ years). This was a dramatic shift from the net outmigration of nearly 350,000 in the 3¾-year period from 1966 to 1970, an annual rate of over 90,000.*

- *Construction was completed or under way on a total of 1,316 corridor miles of the Appalachian development highway system. Of this, 150 corridor miles were finished in 1974, which completed 912 miles of the highway corridor system.*

- *A total of $1,259 million has been committed in federal ARC funds to the Appalachian highway corridors since 1965; this is matched by $1,029 million in state funds.*

- *The $37 million approved for supplemental grants during the year procured for Appalachians vocational education schools, sewage treatment plants, colleges, libraries, health facilities and many other types of public facilities.*

- *Comprehensive health-planning agencies are now funded in 389 out of the 397 counties in Appalachia.*

- *The Commission invested $3.4 million in 70 primary care health projects serving approximately three-quarters of a million people.*

Jan Paul

- *The Commission's 233 child development projects now deliver services to 103,000 Appalachian children and their families.*

- *Vocational education facilities funded by the Commission will be adequate to enroll 310,000 students when fully operational.*

- *All 13 Appalachian states now have cooperative areawide education agencies which make available to member school districts a wide range of shared services. Individually these districts could not afford to offer these services to their students.*

- *900 Appalachian teachers received training courses in reading and career education beamed via satellite.*

- *The Commission approved housing planning loans and site development grants which will generate approximately $11.6 million in new low- and moderate-income housing construction.*

- *Eleven Appalachian states have passed legislation permitting the creation of state housing finance agencies; the remaining two are drafting such legislation.*

- *In addition to the financial support given by the Commission to all local development districts for administrative purposes, special demonstration grants were made to ten LDDs in this year for pilot programs which illustrate innovative services LDDs can offer their communities.*

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Jan Paul

Kenneth Murray

The Region and the Appalachian Experiment

History of the Region

Stretching from southern New York to northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, Appalachia follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains, the only major mountain range in the East and the oldest mountains in the nation. Punctuated by high rolling hills and deep valleys, Appalachia is both one of the most beautiful and most rugged regions in the United States.

In the early days of this country, the Appalachians posed a barrier to settlers. But as the eastern seaboard became more and more heavily populated, those who shunned towns for the freedom of the wilderness moved to the mountains. The westward movement brought other settlers, too, people who found the beauty, bounty and seclusion of the hills to their liking.

Only rarely did the settlers cluster into towns. Instead they tended to settle, a family or two, in the narrow valleys. Game was plentiful and the land tillable enough to raise needed vegetables. The only industry to speak of was timbering of the dense forest that covered the hills.

Later, when coal was discovered, the descendants of these early settlers were still living in the same narrow "hollows." By then, game was less plentiful and the land less adequate to support the needs of a population that had grown steadily over the years.

With the discovery of coal came the land speculators and coal companies, which quickly bought land and mineral rights. Many Appalachians, unaware of the value of the coal deposits, traded potential fortunes for a few cents an acre. But the coal industry brought new means of livelihood — thousands of jobs in the mines. In time Appalachia was to become a one-industry region as livelihood based upon farming and timbering became more and more marginal.

While coal — and to a lesser degree, lumbering — provided jobs, state or local governments benefited little from the extraction of these two resources. Both absentee ownership and failure to levy tariffs on coal leaving the Region denied state coffers what could have been an important source of income — a typical occurrence in natural resource extraction areas.

Because of the high cost of road building in the Appalachians, major highways skirted the Region, and the individual states lacked the money to construct adequate roads. The inadequacies of the transportation system, in general, constituted the major deterrent to many industries. Manufacturers could not risk the time and money that would have been necessary to get their products to market. The low tax bases resulting from the scarcity of industry also affected the growth of education, health care systems and other public services. While the rest of the nation prospered, Appalachia barely maintained the status quo.

In the 1950s the demand for coal decreased. Many mines closed, and others cut back on production. Mechanization of the mines also affected employment. Continuous mining machines that could do the work of several men, more sophisticated heavy equipment that made it possible to dig coal from the surface and other improvements in mining technology reduced even further the number of men needed in the mines. Without alternative industry to take up the slack, unemployment soared. By the late 1950s the situation was critical. Lack of economic opportunity was forcing thousands to outmigrate annually. Isolated culturally as well as economically and lacking the skills necessary to compete in the modern work force, these migrants proved ill equipped to cope with the cities, where the lifestyle was in many ways the antithesis of life in the mountains.

Appalachia was a region without hope. In spite of its abundant natural resources, its beauty and its proud people with their remarkable culture and heritage, Appalachia seemed to have no future.

The Appalachian Program Begins

In 1960, at a point when all options appeared to have been exhausted, the Governors of ten Appalachian states gathered at the call of J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland. Faced with severe recession and frustrated by their lack of financial resources on a state-by-state basis, the Governors formed the Conference of

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Appalachian Governors, electing Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky as its first chairman. Their aim: to work together in laying the foundation for a regional approach to solving their common problems and building a better economy for the entire Region.

In the meantime, the presidential election of 1960 had focused public attention upon the problems of the Region. West Virginia, whose presidential primary the political experts cited as the most important in that election year, became the scene of intense campaigning. As a result of that campaign, the people of the United States got a first-hand look, via television and the press, at the kind of problems many did not know existed in America.

In 1963 the Governors met with the President to discuss their proposals for a special regional development organization and program. At the request of the Governors the President established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC), which combined the resources of nine Appalachian states and ten federal agencies and departments. After eight months of extensive research and evaluation, the PARC in 1964 submitted its report and recommendations to the President.

The PARC recommendations were endorsed by the Congress, and in March 1965 the President signed the Appalachian Regional Development Act. So began what has come to be known as the "Appalachian experiment," a program of development based upon concerted federal-state planning and action.

"It should be noted that we have not created a complete plan for Appalachia — a document setting forth in great detail a complete range of actions needed. Rather, we have felt that there were two concurrent steps essential to form the basis upon which the complete program could be created. These two basic actions would provide for:

"An immediate, or short-run, investment to provide basic facilities and programs not provided in the past but which are essential to the growth of the Region and opportunity for its people.

"A regional organization to allow maximum use of both existing and new resources in a continuing development effort.

"... These program recommendations are not to be regarded as providing a definitive solution for the many-sided Appalachian problem. That solution can come about only with the full engagement of the free enterprise potential in this large Region so rich in human and natural resources. Moreover, progress can be

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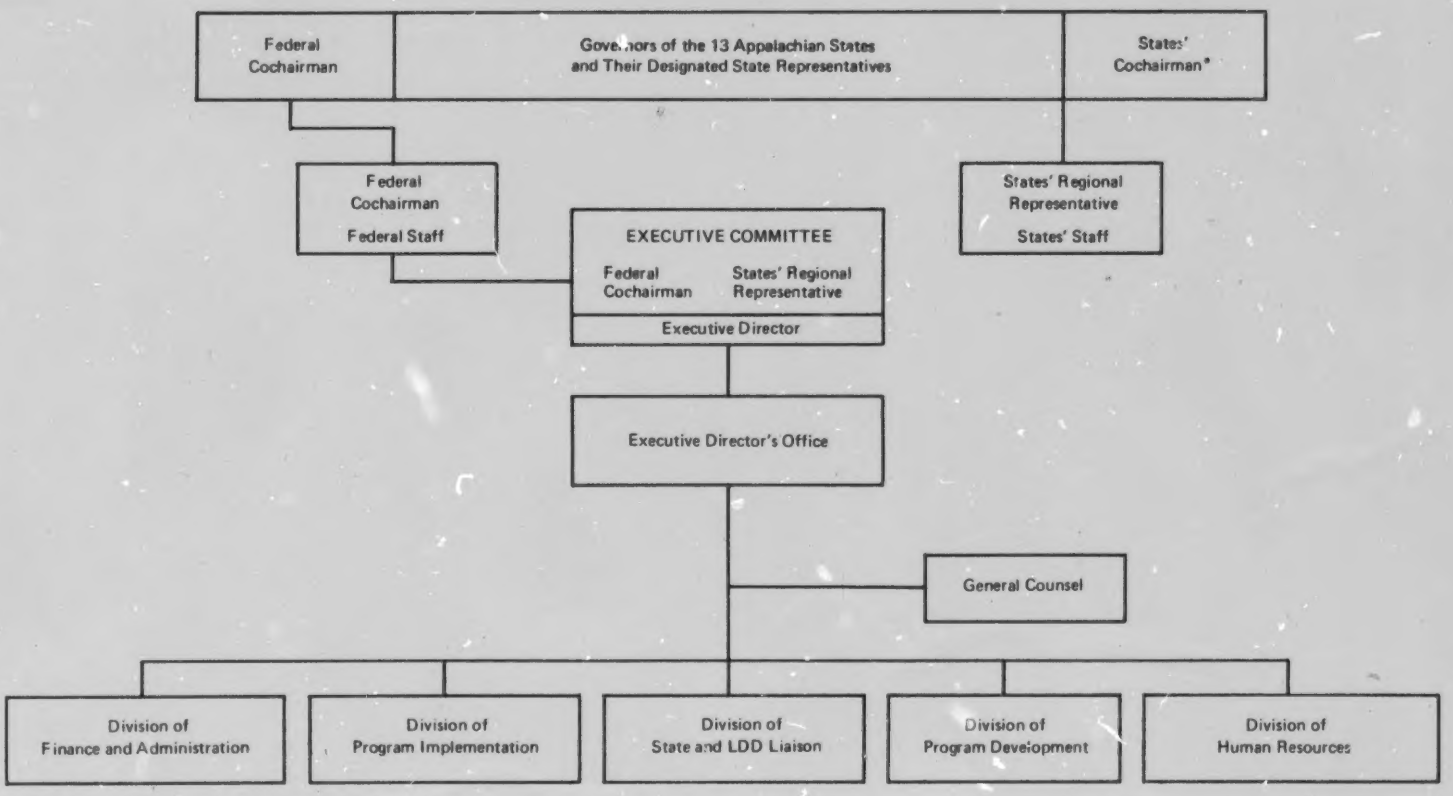
The Appalachian Regional Commission



*Each of the Governors serves a six-month term as States' Cochairman.

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realized only through the coordinated effort of a regional development organization working with the state and local development units, with research and development centers, and with multiple state and federal agencies."

... The PARC Report

The Commission Is Established

The first step in implementation of the Act was establishment of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Eleven states had been included in the original bill; Congress added New York during the bill's passage, and Mississippi was added in a later amendment. The Region today contains 397 counties and five independent cities[1] in the 13 states.

Congress set up the Commission on the following basis: a federal cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Governor or his representative from each of the 13 states. Serving as counterpart to the federal cochairman is the states' cochairman (the Governors each serve a six-month term in this position). The Act also provides for an alternate federal cochairman appointed by the President.

Each Governor names an official state representative, along with an alternate, to assist him with duties relating to the Appalachian program and to represent him at Commission meetings.

Although not specified in the Act, during the first Commission meeting the Governors created the position of states' regional representative to give them a continuing voice in program administration and policy making.

[1]In the state of Virginia, cities have governments separate and independent from that of the county in which they are located.

Both the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative maintain small staffs to assist them with their duties. The federal staff is supported entirely by federal funds, the states' staff by state funds.

A program or project proposal can be brought before the Commission only by the state member involved. No projects can be originated at the federal level. All formal actions require the affirmative vote of the federal cochairman and a majority of the state members. To facilitate continuing policy administration, however, the Commission has given authority, including project approvals, to an executive committee composed of the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative as voting members and the executive director of the Commission supportive staff as a nonvoting member.

The Commission supportive staff, which totals approximately 110 persons, was financed for its first two years entirely by federal funds. In 1967 the states assumed 50 percent of the Commission's operating costs. Commission staff members are thus neither federal nor state employees but employees of an independent public body governed and financed jointly by the federal government and the 13 Appalachian states.

The primary responsibilities of the staff are to assist the states and the Commission in

- developing on a continuing basis comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region
- implementing these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects
- providing technical assistance to the states and local development districts in implementing the Appalachian program
- serving as a focal point for coordination of federal and state efforts in Appalachia.

In the last months of fiscal year 1973 and throughout fiscal year 1974, the Commission, through the collaborative efforts of subcommittees headed by state representatives and ARC staff members, devoted particular attention to the first of these responsibilities. This effort, termed program design, concentrated on eight areas in which there clearly remained great needs throughout the Region:

transportation
health and child development
education
community development and housing
tourism
industrial development
environment
institutional management

In each of these areas, the subcommittees began to evaluate the past development efforts of the Commission and draw up recommendations, with the help of consultants expert in particular fields, as to what future directions the Appalachian program should take. Plans were made to seek suggestions and comments on the first preliminary recommendations from the Appalachian people themselves, through a series of meetings to be held throughout the Region in the fall of 1974.

In addition to its Annual Report, the Commission publishes a bimonthly journal, *Appalachia*, whose function is to describe current development efforts in the Region. This journal is available without charge upon request to the editor at the Commission address.

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Kenneth Murray

The Federal-State-Local Partnership

The goals of the Appalachian program are comprehensive. They include social, economic, institutional and physical development. Broadly defined, these goals are to provide the people of Appalachia with the health and the skills they need to compete for opportunities wherever they choose to live and to develop a self-sustaining regional economy and environment capable of supporting a population with rising incomes, improving standards of living and increasing employment opportunities.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act mandates certain actions and procedures with respect to investment placement. Congress directed the Commission to concentrate its investments "in areas with a significant potential for future growth, where the return on the public dollars invested will be the greatest." In determining what areas would grow and what would make them grow, the Commission has attempted to identify both geographical and subjective factors and use these as a basis for investment priorities.

Responsibility for identifying these factors and areas, however, rests with the states. They make two types of investments with respect to growth areas: (1) those intended to enhance the development of a geographic area; and (2) those designed to meet priority needs in program areas so that the labor force in outlying areas is upgraded sufficiently to be able to compete for the new jobs being developed in nearby growth areas or elsewhere.

The Importance of Planning

A prerequisite to making sound investments, however, is planning. Planning, to be effective, must be responsive to the needs and desires of the people. In order to achieve this responsiveness and to encourage planning that would result in economies of scale in the provision of public facilities and other investments, the individual states have created a network of local development districts (LDDs).

The Role of the LDDs

The administration of the Appalachian Regional Commission program in the states has placed increasing emphasis upon local development districts as the logical extension of the Commission concept to local governments. The local development districts provide the means through which local governments, planning and working together, can participate directly in the Appalachian program. The President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) report recognized the need to bridge the span between the "bigness of the total Region, the smallness of the local jurisdiction." PARC suggested that the approach and structure must include assistance for the local districts concerned with the day-by-day work of development. Congress confirmed this need in the Act by authorizing financial support to districts and directing the Commission to encourage the formation of local development districts. Provision is made for the certification by the state Governors of districts qualified for assistance.

The form and function of these development districts are determined by each state's own institutional traditions and legislative direction. The states have a large number of alternatives open to them in deciding if any one local development district will be a council of governments, nonprofit development commission or joint planning and development agency. Most state authorizing legislation establishes the development district as a public agency. However, all the districts have in common a multicounty, multifunctional approach with provision for the participation of local governments and citizens from their area. The Commission feels that to assure representation and accountability in local development, the development districts should be public agencies qualified to take action and make recommendations regarding public policies, with at least a majority of their members being elected public officials or their appointees. These officials have the responsibility for making the public decisions which are necessary to implement the plans and proposals of the development districts. The remaining membership should include representatives having special familiarity with community issues and representatives of all interests in the area, including low-income and minority groups.

Every county in the Appalachian Region is now in or being served by a certified local development district (see the list on page 119 and the map on page 120). Many

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Christopher Kuhn

of the districts have been functional for nearly as long as the Commission. As they have matured and become of more value in the individual substate system for planning and development, many have become involved in sophisticated programs which far transcend the early coordination role of the districts.

The local development districts carry on a range of activities, including planning for areawide development; assistance to local governments and others in the development of proposals for joint undertakings and assistance in obtaining grant-in-aid support for them; research and studies of areawide resources, problems and potentials; technical planning and research assistance to participating local governments; review of grant-in-aid proposals and coordination with local governments, including the development of priorities of Appalachian-assisted projects; encouragement for companies and industries seeking to locate in their area. The districts serve

as vehicles to encourage areawide cooperation and local cost-sharing of services. The Commission believes that multijurisdictional cost-sharing is one of the few ways rural jurisdictions with small populations will be able to afford to provide their people with quality services in the future.

State, Local and Federal Responsibilities

While it is the state government's role to help accomplish the aims of the Appalachian program by translating general regional plans and information into specific priorities and action programs each year, it is the role of the multicounty development districts through the state representative's office to prepare advisory plans for the state, indicating local needs and desires. These plans are, in turn, submitted to the Governor to be considered in developing a state Appalachian development plan in accordance with the overall development goals and policies of the state. The state plans then go to the Commission for review and approval. Once approved, the plan becomes the "road map" followed by the Commission and the state in policy decisions and in the actual implementation of projects and programs.

This system of decision-making and implementation has the effect of building up the state and local capabilities to make the kinds of decisions that must be made to use combined federal, state and local revenues most effectively. The ARC structure encourages the growth of state potential for conducting programs in many areas. It emphasizes the LDDs as a vehicle for coordinating a number of federal programs, of which the Appalachian program is only one. The result is that the decisions on investments, instead of being arbitrarily imposed by a federal bureaucracy, are more and more made by the people whom they most affect. And these people find themselves better equipped all the time to make the decisions intelligently.

Activities of the LDDs

The local development districts within Appalachia have taken an increasingly active role in the administration of the program. They have responded to state and Commission programs and priorities by working with local governments in developing joint hospital and medical facilities projects, vocational and technical institutes, water and sewer projects, libraries, industrial parks and access roads and housing projects. The districts have participated in the development of new programs such as manpower training, fuller utilization of public facilities, integrated human resource programs, regional education service agencies, solid waste disposal projects and coordinated urban or commercial developments.

Direct and valuable services to local governments are typical. The FIVCO Area Development District in northeastern Kentucky, for example, has formed a five-county health department which performs for FIVCO's five counties all of the services that a county health department normally does but with obvious economies of scale. FIVCO is also sponsoring a project to demonstrate how such currently underused community facilities as schools and buses can be used after normal hours in programs like high-nutrition meals for the elderly, adult education and classes in arts and handicrafts.

The Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission in south central Pennsylvania, to cite another example, has formed a consortium of its six counties for the purpose of becoming a prime sponsor for Department of Labor manpower programs. Since consortiums lessen the burden of paper work by offering one focal contact point instead of many, the Department of Labor awards bonuses in certain programs for forming consortiums. Southern Alleghenies is therefore receiving for its counties 10 percent more money for these programs than they otherwise would have had. The programs involved include (1) training programs in institutions like vo-tech schools for jobs which are expected to be open and (2) temporary or transitional jobs in public service, such as filling a vacancy in a municipality or nonprofit agency for which funds are not available or refurbishing buildings for the coming bicentennial.

The Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments in Alabama provides to its five counties a regional administrator/fiscal coordinator who helps keep the counties informed on new federal and state legislation and provides assistance in the planning of public improvements. For example, he has recently analyzed the feasibility and costs of setting up an LDD-wide computer system to perform a number of time-consuming tasks for local governments and school systems.

The districts are helping to achieve continuing improvement in the economic and social development of the Region, providing for a concerted attack on the continuing problems of the Region, establishing a common base of knowledge and a set of programs that can be used by federal and state agencies for the development of the Region, and increasing the effectiveness of federal and state programs for Appalachia.

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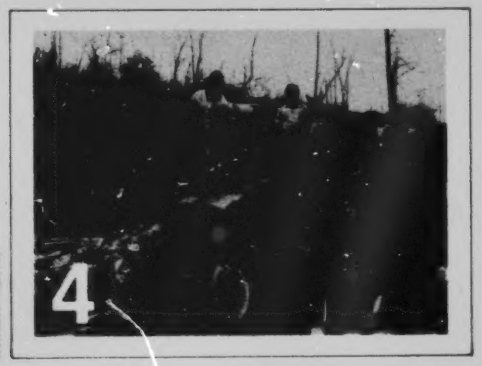

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The New Subregions

In the early years of the Appalachian program, the 13 member states recognized that although all of Appalachia shared many common problems and potentials, there were identifiable social, economic and geographic differences in the Region. This perception led originally to the identification of four subregions. The differences among these subregions produced different development potentials in each area and necessitated some variation in the specific approach to development adopted by each subregion. In 1974, the Commission and the states undertook an examination of alternative ways to manage program allocations and investment strategies. This analysis resulted in revision of the original four subregional boundaries to define three new subregions: Northern Appalachia, Central Appalachia and Southern Appalachia, and a fourth subregion, the Highlands Conservation and Recreation Area, which overlays parts of the other three and extends to eleven states.

New Boundaries

The new subregional boundaries (see the map on page 12) are not markedly different from those drawn back in the early years of the Commission. The major reason for the realignment was to simplify administrative procedures by insuring, wherever possible, that each local development district (LDD) would lie entirely within one subregion, rather than being split between two subregions, as had formerly been the case. In the realignment process, it was discovered that a number of LDDs had split personalities. Their overall resources and economies clearly tied them to one or the other of the three major subregions — but at the same time these LDDs also included some Highlands counties whose assets definitely marked them as potential recreation areas. If these LDDs were simply placed *in toto* in their appropriate major subregions, the Highlands would lose areas in which LDDs were currently following a strategy, supplemental to their main subregional strategy, of developing recreation resources. The solution to this problem was to distribute all of Appalachia's LDDs among the three basic subregions according to a county-by-county analysis of population density, income and other socioeconomic characteristics — and then to give special recognition to counties with a significant potential for recreation and tourism development by including them in a specially created Highlands area overlay and providing special funding for projects which would help utilize this potential. Only four of the 69 LDDs are split between two subregions; each of the remaining 65 lies entirely within one subregion.

Jan Faul

Norfolk & Western Ry.

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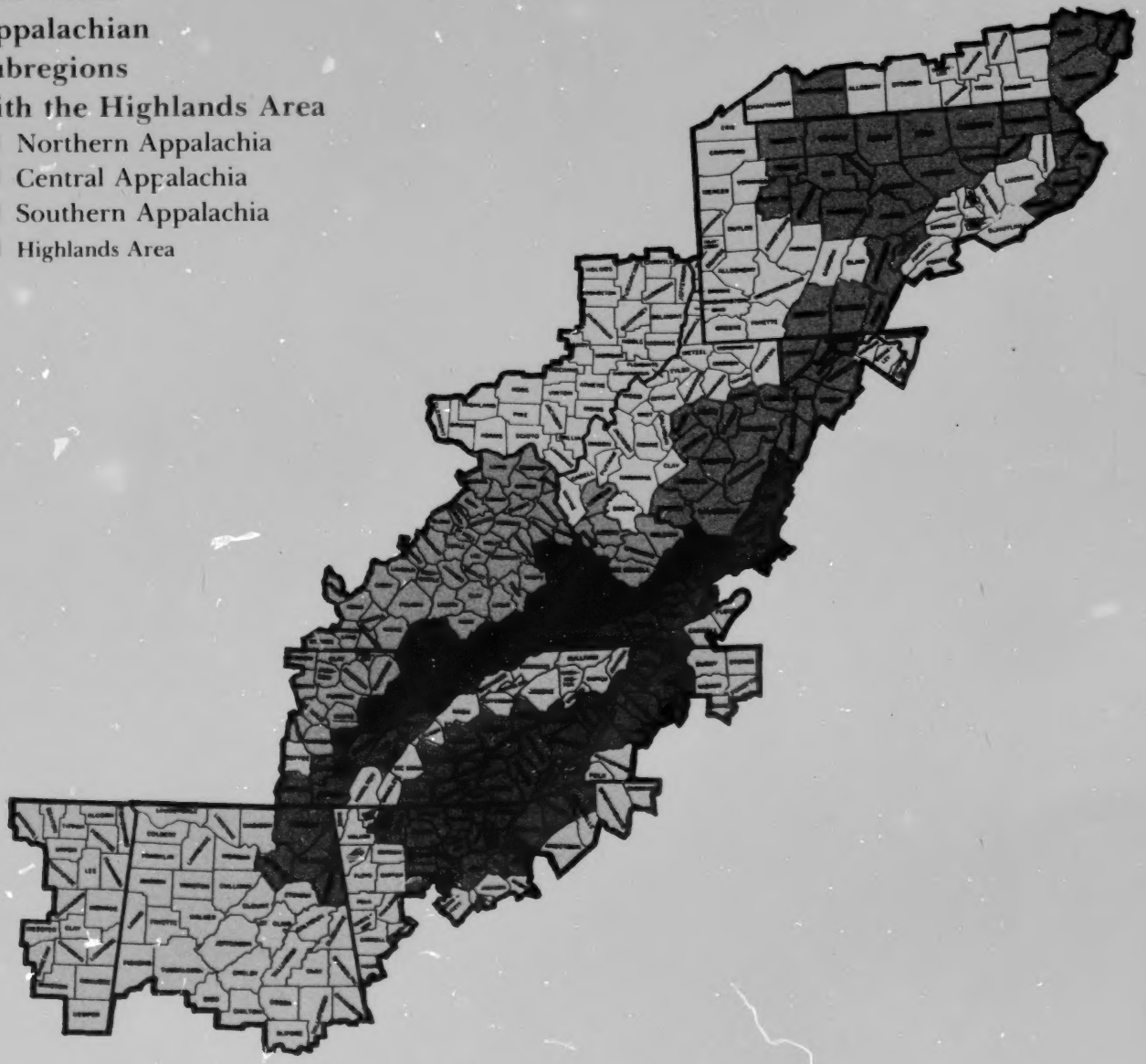
The Three Appalachian Subregions with the Highlands Area

- ☐ Northern Appalachia
- ▩ Central Appalachia
- ☐ Southern Appalachia
- ☐ Highlands Area



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Kenneth Murray

Development Strategies of the Subregions

With adoption of the new subregional boundaries by the Commission, basic developmental strategies have been worked out to fit the needs of each specific area. Northern Appalachia, including Appalachian New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and part of West Virginia, needs to emphasize the long-term modernization of an old and outmoded industrial-based economy in order to develop a growing diversified economy. Jobs in new industries must be created to replace those lost through years of economic stagnation and decline. In addressing these dual needs, public investment must be directed toward replacing outmoded infrastructure with modern facilities capable of offering expanded services to the growing populations expected around newly vigorous areas. Located between the great markets of the East and Midwest, the Northern subregion has great potential as a center for industrial expansion and manufacturing.

Central Appalachia extends diagonally across the middle portion of the Appalachian Region, including all of Appalachian Kentucky and parts of Appalachian Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Development opportunities in this subregion must emphasize the creation of new urban service centers and movement away from an economy based primarily on coal mining to a more diversified employment base offering expanding job opportunities. Increased investment in community facilities such as industrial sites, housing, recreation and water and sewer system will be necessary to facilitate industrial diversification and balanced growth in urban areas as well as in related clusters of smaller communities. The rugged terrain of Central Appalachia makes access into the area difficult; residents are mostly concentrated in densely settled pockets along river valleys and up mountain hollows, preventing large-scale urban and industrial development in many areas. The development of Central Appalachia's human resources, through provision of the health and skills necessary to compete effectively in a modern economy, is the first step in providing a firm foundation for economic growth. In combination with improved community facilities and with the emergence of strong community leadership, great improvement in the quality of life can be made in an area now experiencing much of the greatest distress in Appalachia. Central Appalachia remains an area of abundant natural resources, especially coal and timber. These can be used, in an environmentally sound manner, to generate new income and new jobs for the people of the Central subregion.

The third subregion, Southern Appalachia, is made up of the Appalachian portions of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and parts of Appalachian Tennessee and Virginia. This area is now moving from an agricultural-based economy to a modern, industrial economy. This transition can be assisted by making available the skills, facilities and services necessary to stimulate the development of new and diverse industries and jobs. Southern Appalachia holds great potential for future economic development and has already experienced much industrialization and urbanization. Future development efforts will seek to promote more balanced growth between urban and rural areas and further diversify employment opportunities to protect local areas against serious downswings in a single industry.

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Kenneth Murray

Population, Employment and Income

Population Changes

The Region as a Whole

Population of the Appalachian Region reached 18,821,000 in mid 1973, based on preliminary estimates of the Bureau of the Census — an increase of 107,000 since July 1972. Revised Census data gave the Region a population of 18,714,000 as of July 1, 1972.

Over the three-and-a-quarter-year period from April 1, 1970, to July 1, 1973, the Region's growth rate was exactly the same as the nation's, 3.3 percent. This was a considerable change from the average growth rate over the preceding three-and-three-quarter-year period between 1966 and 1970, when the nation's rate was 3.9 percent, whereas Appalachia's was only 0.6 percent. It is an even greater contrast from the ten-year period from 1960 to 1970, when the nation grew at an average rate of 13.3 percent, compared to Appalachia's 2.7 percent, or from the preceding decade, 1950-60, when the nation's population grew by 18.5 percent, compared to Appalachia's 2.0 percent (see Table 1).

Population resident in a given area changes in only two ways: by natural change (births and deaths) and by migration (into or out of the area). The Region's growth of over 600,000 in the 3¼ years since the 1970 census, which exceeds the entire gain (487,000) of the 60s, has occurred despite the progressive diminishing since 1960 of the annual increase from natural change. As the birth rate has fallen, the difference between births and deaths has dropped to a rate (in 1973) of only 4.3 per thousand per year (births — 14.7; deaths — 10.4).

The most important reason for the change in population since 1970 has been the reversal of net migration from outflow to inflow. Net inmigration to the Region accounted for 42 percent of total population growth; estimated inmigration for

Table 1

Average Growth Rate of Population in Appalachian Subregions, Appalachia and United States

	1950-60	1960-70[1]	1966-70[2]	1970-73[3]
Appalachian Region	2.0%	2.7%	0.6%	3.3%
Subregion				
Northern Appalachia	2.8	0.3	0.0	1.8
Central Appalachia	−13.5	−7.2	−3.9	5.5
Southern Appalachia	6.6	9.7	2.8	5.0
United States	18.5	13.3	3.9	3.3

[1] 10 years: April 1, 1960, to April 1, 1970.
[2] 3-¾ years: July 1, 1966, to April 1, 1970.
[3] 3-¼ years: April 1, 1970, to July 1, 1973.

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1970-73 was 254,000 persons (see Table 2). This was a dramatic shift from the net outmigration of 345,000 persons in the 1966-70 period. If trends of the 1966-70 period in migration had continued to 1973, the Region's population would have been about 550,000 less than the 1973 estimate, and barely above its 1970 level.

Table 2 indicates that there has been a progressive reduction in outmigration for the Region from an *annual* average of 219,000 (1950-60) to 123,000 (1960-66) and thence to 92,000 per year in the 1966-1970 period. The shift to annual inmigration of 78,000 per year in 1970-73 is thus actually a shift of 170,000 in the annual rate of change through migration (a cessation of the outmigration of 92,000 added to the inmigration of 78,000), and is a much larger shift than those between the other periods measured here.

Since 1970, there has been a parallel shift in net migration patterns in the nation. Tabulations of data published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1973 and 1970, for all counties, by 1974 metropolitan and nonmetropolitan definition, indicate[1] that net migration into nonmetropolitan counties in the U.S. in 1970-73 amounted to inmigration of 1.15 million, in sharp contrast to a 3-million outmigration in the 1960s. Metropolitan areas, on the other hand, had only 0.5-million total net inmigration in the most recent period, while in the 60s they accounted for 6-million net inmigration.

Southern Appalachia received the bulk of net inmigration in the period 1970-73: 152,500 since the Census date, while Central and Northern Appalachia each received about 50,000. The shift toward inmigration was very sharp in all three subregions, however, as the Northern and Central subregions had much heavier outmigration in 1966-70 than did Southern Appalachia. Central Appalachia, because of its small population, had the highest estimated *rate* of inmigration in 1970-73.

[1]Source: Calvin Beale, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 2

Components of Population Change in Appalachia 1950-1973
(in thousands)

Period	Population at Beginning of Period	Natural Change	Net migration	Total Change	Population at End of Period
1950-60	17,378	+2,537	−2,189	+348	17,727
1960-66	17,727	+1,144	− 764	+380	18,106[1]
1966-70	18,106[1]	+ 453	− 345	+108	18,214
1970-73	18,214	+ 353	+ 254	+607	18,821[1]

[1] 1966 and 1973 population data are estimated.

Several factors may account for this change in trend in the Region:

1. *Returned service personnel.* Between 1970 and 1973, the *net* movement from Armed Forces to civilian population in the U.S. was estimated at 928,000. This was partly offset by a decline in military personnel stationed inside the U.S. of 414,000. Since the Appalachian Region had a very small military complement stationed in it (23,000 in 1970), the returnees produced an estimated net population gain of 91,000 for the period 1970-73, or 36 percent of the total net inmigration into the Region. This movement was concentrated in the 1970-72 period, and probably accounts for the higher inmigration during these two years.

2. *Direct and indirect impacts of Appalachian development programs.* Though these impacts, as far as total population migration is concerned, could not be separated from other factors involved, it is clear when migration is mapped that some areas of inmigration follow highway corridors, or cluster around strong growth poles. However, many rural counties also have experienced marked inmigration.

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3. *Substantial increases in transfer payments* into the Region, notably Social Security and black lung payments.
4. *Return flows from large metropolitan areas.* Higher unemployment and housing shortages in areas which have previously attracted Appalachian outmigrants have probably caused some migrants to return to the Region.
5. *The continuing growth of labor force and employment in the Region.* This is strongest in the South, where net inmigration has held the highest sustained level since 1970. The upsurge in coal mining activity has without doubt changed population trends in Central Appalachia, where it accounts for a larger segment of employment than in the other subregions.
6. *Growth of recreation and retirement housing* in the Region.
7. *The movement of young people back to country living.* Though there are no data readily available covering this phenomenon, there are numerous instances reported in the press.

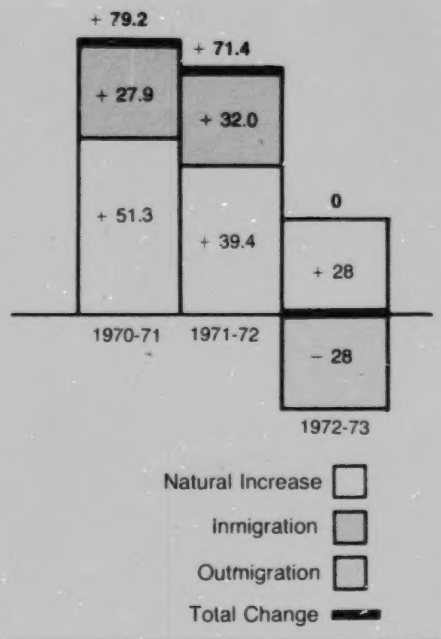
The Subregions

Northern Appalachia

With the largest population (9.9 million) and land area (83,600 square miles), the greatest population density and the smallest share (one-sixth) of its population in rural counties with Appalachia, Northern Appalachia showed the slowest rate of population growth (under 2 percent) in the 1970-73 period. Only the rural counties had recent population growth rates similar to the Region's.

Between 1960 and 1970 Northern Appalachia experienced the largest total net outmigration of any subregion (653,000), and accounted for 59 percent of regional outmigration. As a result, the total population of Northern Appalachia was practically stationary for the decade. The outmigration was distributed among all county groups; in the rural counties it was sufficient to cause a population loss.

Figure 1
Northern Appalachia
Annual Population Change
1970-73
(in thousands)



Population increased in Northern Appalachia by over 178,000 between 1970 and 1973; however, if military returnees are subtracted, there was a small civilian net outmigration for the 1970-73 period (see Figure 1 and Table 3). Ohio and Northern West Virginia had the most marked inmigration movements; in Pennsylvania, the heavy outmigration from metropolitan Pittsburgh offset inmigration gains in other areas. The population core of the subregion, the Pittsburgh-Wheeling complex of ten metropolitan counties, with 2.7 million population in 1973, is estimated to have lost some 32,000 since the census (a 1.2-percent loss); other metropolitan counties gained over 49,000 (a 1.9-percent increase); urban counties increased by 84,000 (3.0 percent); and rural counties, with an estimated growth of 76,500, had the highest rate of increase (4.8 percent). The growth of population since 1970 appears to be inversely related to population density; though the average growth rate for the subregion (1.8-percent increase) in 1970-73 was little more than half the national and regional averages, the rates of growth for northern urban counties were almost up to the U.S. and Region growth of 3.3 percent, and the rural counties grew much faster.

Central Appalachia

Central Appalachia has by far the smallest population (1.84 million in 1973) and land area (31,906 square miles) of any subregion. Two decades of population loss (1950-70) reduced its population from 2.17 to 1.74 million; net outmigration for these 20 years was estimated at 1.0 million, of which two-thirds took place in the 50s. The Central subregion is the domain of the rural county and the small town; only 11 percent of the population resides in the five metropolitan counties, all of which are on the subregional borders.

In the 1960-70 decade, Central Appalachia experienced by far the greatest rate of outmigration (a mean rate of over 18 percent) among the subregions. With a natural increase rate of 11 percent, the net population loss was over 7 percent for the decade. Outmigration was less than one-half of the rural rate in the metropolitan

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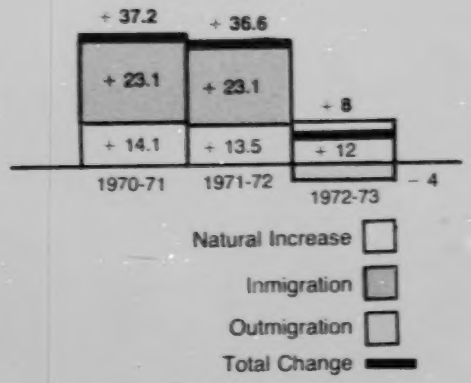
Table 3

Estimated Population in Appalachia and the Appalachian Subregions
(in thousands)

	April 1, 1970	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1973[1]
Northern Appalachia	9,733	9,832	9,904	9,904
Central Appalachia	1,745	1,791	1,828	1,836
Southern Appalachia	6,736	6,875	6,982	7,080
Appalachia	18,214	18,498	18,714	18,820[1]

[1] 1973 preliminary Census estimates have been adjusted to assumed 1973 revised estimates consistent with Census revised state totals.

Figure 2
Central Appalachia Annual Population Change 1970-73
(in thousands)



and urban counties; however, these counties had such a small share (just over one-fourth) of the subregional population that the rural outmigration rate (22 percent) dominated the pattern.

Between 1970 and 1973, the population movement of Central Appalachia has turned sharply around from net out- to inmigration. Its population increased by an estimated 95,500 in 3¼ years; net migration accounted for over one-half of total growth (see Figure 2 and Table 3). Curiously, the metropolitan counties contributed almost nothing to this growth (a mere 1,800), and all experienced net outmigration excepting Clark County, Kentucky (a part of the Lexington metropolitan area). Both urban and rural counties grew at an increase of 6 percent for the period, and both groups had average annual inmigration estimated at over 1 percent *annually*! There is some evidence from recent population estimates that the rate of inmigration may be slowing down. Kentucky had the greatest *amount* of inmigration, Central Appalachian Tennessee had the *highest* rate during the 1970-73 period.

Southern Appalachia

Southern Appalachia (79,384 square miles) had an estimated population growth of 5 percent since the 1970 census. In the 50s and 60s, the Southern subregion had by far the highest rate of population growth and accounted for more than the total net regional increase (as Central Appalachia lost population and Northern Appalachia grew slowly). However, Southern Appalachia experienced relatively heavy outmigration (a net rate of 10 percent) in the 50s; this slowed sharply in the 60s, and in the 1966-70 period both Appalachian Georgia and South Carolina had net inmigration.

In the 1970-73 period (see Figure 3 on page 18 and Table 3), all state parts had population increase, but Southern Virginia showed net outmigration and the inmigration rates for Alabama and Mississippi were very low. The other state parts have had sizable net in-movement, with Georgia leading (1.7 percent annually).

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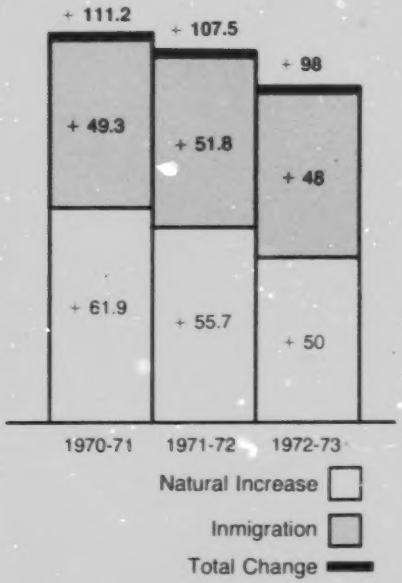
Figure 3
Southern Appalachia
Annual Population Change
1970-73
(in thousands)



Population growth rates are similar among all three groups, metropolitan, urban and rural counties, but the urban Southern counties had the highest rate of natural increase and the lowest net inmigration. The rural counties were opposite, with the lowest natural increase and the highest inmigration for the 3¼ years (1970-73). Metropolitan counties contributed about one-half the total increase (a rate of 4.9 percent) while urban counties (also 4.9 percent) and rural counties (5.2 percent) each contributed about one-fourth during the latest period. There were wide variations among growth rates in the different state areas; the most rapid growth was in the middle of the subregion, in East Tennessee and the Southern Piedmont, and in some of the mountain counties.

The shift in Southern Appalachia from net outmigration to significant inmigration has accelerated population growth despite the decline in rates of natural increase between the 60s and the 70s. In addition, the marked shift in growth toward the rural counties (which had the heaviest net outmigration in the 60s) resembles the pattern in Central Appalachia.

Employment, Unemployment and Income

The Region as a Whole

Economic conditions in the Region have been improving.

Employment. Between 1965 and 1972 business activity increased significantly. Employment in Appalachia increased by 744,500 jobs, many of them in new and expanding areas of manufacturing, service industries and wholesale and retail trade. The rate of growth in employment for the period in the Region was over 12 percent, compared to the national rate of nearly 15 percent (see Figure 4).

Unemployment. Unemployment rates showed improvement relative to the nation as a whole. In the latter half of the 60s, Appalachian unemployment fell from 5.1 percent of the work force in 1965 to a low of 3.9 percent in 1969 (see Figure 5 on page 20). Reflecting the recession conditions characteristic of the nation as a whole, unemployment rose again in 1970 and 1971 to a high

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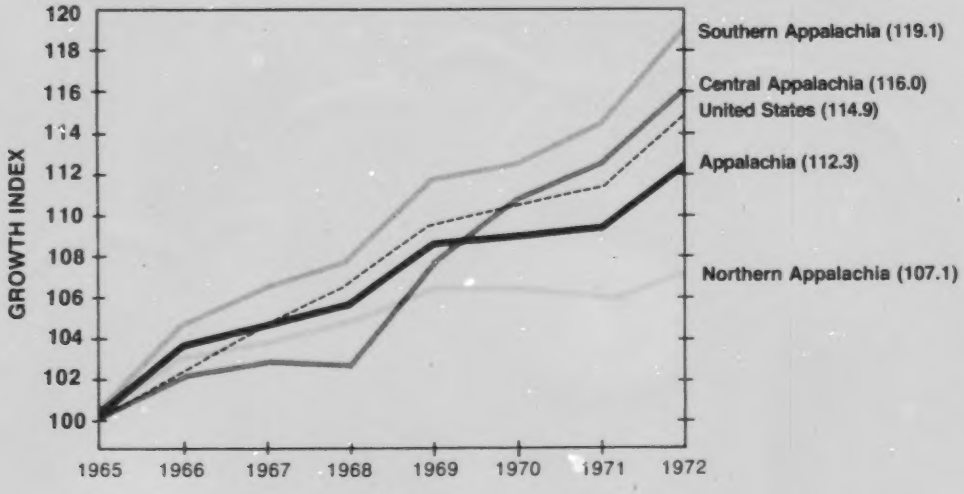
Figure 4
Growth Trends in Total Employment
in the United States, Appalachia and the Appalachian Subregions
1965-72



Index: Base year = 1965 = 100.

Base year total employment for:		
	United States	71,088,000
	Appalachia	6,075,100
	Southern Appalachia	2,277,100
	Central Appalachia	440,600
	Northern Appalachia	3,357,400

Source: National data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Regional data from State Bureaus of Employment Security.
Indices for 1972 are based on preliminary data.

for the period of 5.8 percent and only began to decline as general economic conditions became favorable in 1972. Average unemployment in the Region during 1972 totaled 5.6 percent of the work force. It is significant that in 1972 the unemployment rate in Appalachia was the same as the national figure — a substantial improvement over the late 50s and the early 60s, when the Appalachian rate was often 3 to 4 percentage points higher.

Income. Directly related to the increased business activity in the Region was a rise in per capita income. From 1965 to 1972, regional average per capita income rose from $2,160 to $3,640 — an increase of 69 percent (see Figure 6 on page 21). Whereas in 1965 the average per capita income in Appalachia had been only 78 percent of the national figure, by 1972 it had risen to 81 percent.

Accompanying the rise in per capita income, the incidence of poverty declined in the Region from 31 percent of the population (5.4 million people) in 1960 to 18 percent (3.2 million people) in 1970.

Poverty in America, as defined by the Social Security Administration, is tied to the ability of a household to purchase an adequate diet. It measures the percentage of households with a yearly income less than three times the cost of a minimally adequate diet. The cost of this diet — and therefore the yearly income line below which a family is classified as living in poverty — naturally varies from year to year, from family size to family size and from urban to rural areas. As an example, in 1969 a nonfarm family of four was defined as living in poverty if the annual family income was less than $3,715.

As in Appalachia, the incidence of poverty in the United States dropped from 1960 to 1970 — from 22 to 14 percent of

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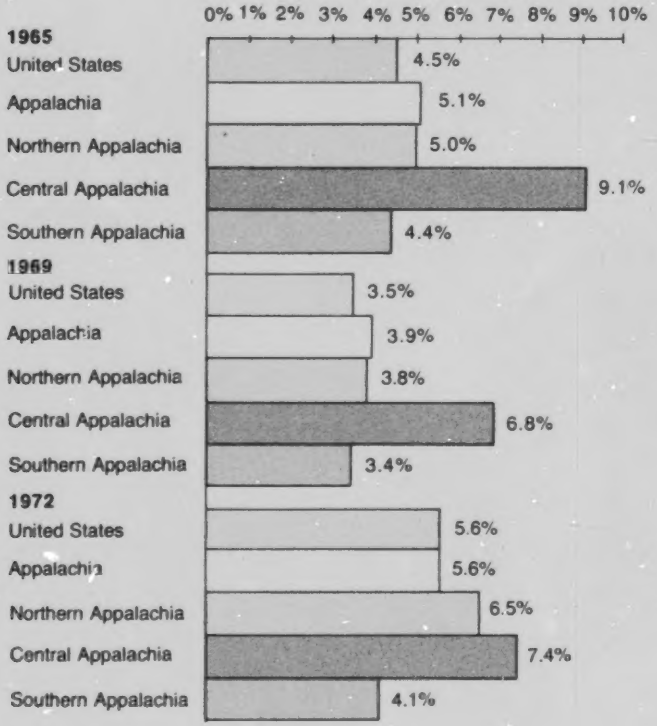
Figure 5
Average Annual Unemployment Rates in the United States, Appalachia and the Appalachian Subregions 1965, 1969, 1972

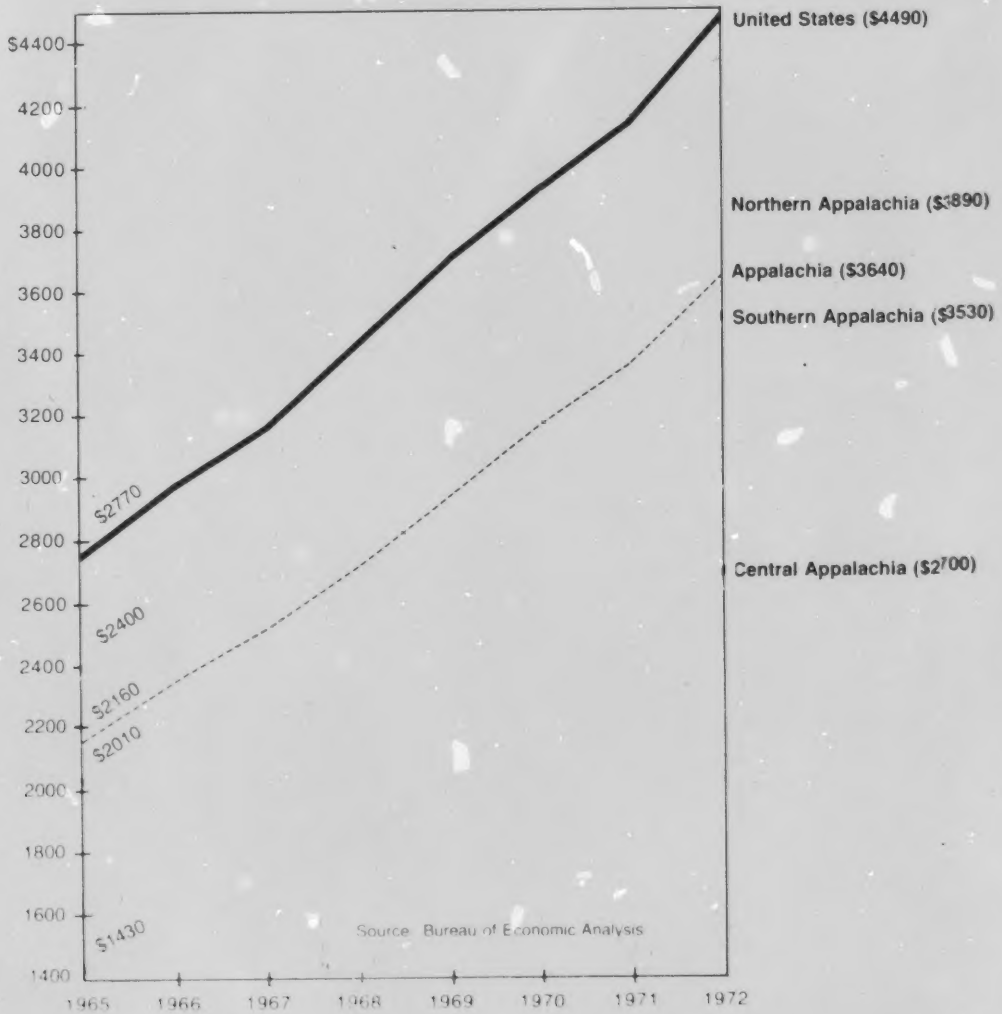


Source: National data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
State and regional data from State Bureaus of Employment Security.

Christopher Kuhn

Figure 6

Average Per Capita Income
in the United States, Appalachia and the Appalachian Subregions
1965-72



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the population. However, the rate of decline in Appalachian poverty was more rapid than the nation's. Yet with 9 percent of the U.S. population in 1970, Appalachia had 12 percent of its poverty population.

The Appalachian Subregions

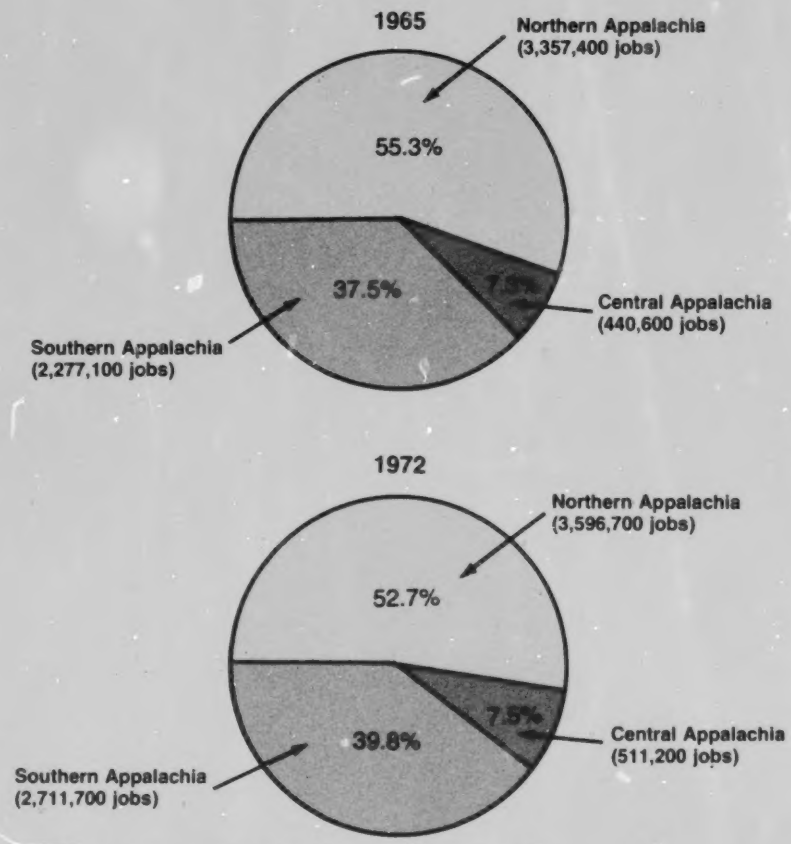
Although, as indicated, economic growth has been occurring in Appalachia, this growth has not been evenly distributed throughout the Region because of the wide variation in economic structure, natural resource characteristics and stage of development in different parts of the Region.

Northern Appalachia

Northern Appalachia has in some ways the most satisfactory economic conditions in Appalachia. It contains the most population, the largest manufacturing sector, the best-quality housing, the highest per capita income and the lowest incidence of poverty. However, over the latter half of the 60s and into the early 70s, the growth trend experienced by Northern Appalachia has been generally less satisfactory than the experience of the other two subregions or the nation as a whole.

Employment. From 1965 to 1972, total employment in Northern Appalachia increased by more than 7 percent (an addition of 239,300 jobs). This rate of growth was substantially less rapid than the national average and the lowest of the three subregions. Figure 7, which shows the share each subregion had of the total regional employment in 1965 and in 1972, illustrates this. Northern Appalachia's share of the total number of jobs in the Region dropped in this period by nearly 3 percentage points. As Figure 8 shows, Northern Appalachia received only 32 percent of the growth in jobs in the Region

Figure 7
Distribution of Employment in the Appalachian Subregions



Source: National data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Regional data from State Bureaus of Employment Security.

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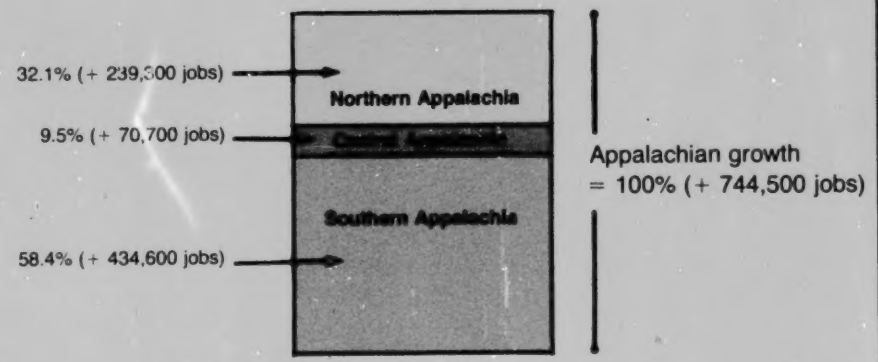
Figure 8
Distribution of Appalachian Employment Growth among the Subregions from 1965 to 1972



Totals may not add exactly because of rounding.
Source: National data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Regional data from State Bureaus of Employment Security

from 1965 to 1972, although it had over 55 percent of the employed workers in 1965.

Annual employment growth trends within the period (shown in Figure 4, page 19) clearly demonstrate a second major characteristic of Northern Appalachia's economy: responsiveness to change in overall national conditions. From 1965 to 1969, a period of strong national expansion, the subregion produced approximately 90 percent of its total employment growth over the entire eight-year period. During the 1970-71 national economic recession, Northern Appalachia was the only one of the three subregions to experience a net loss in total employment, from which it did not recover until 1972, when the nation's economy again began to move upward.

The heavy concentration of manufacturing characteristic of Northern Appalachia provides much of the explanation for the employment growth trend produced by this subregion. During 1972, for example, manufacturing accounted for 40 percent of all major industrial group employment in the subregion. (Major industrial group employment does not include all employment but does include the major economic forces in the economy.) The most striking characteristics of Northern Appalachia's manufacturing sector have been its tendency to follow national economic trends and its persistence in remaining below the annual U.S. rate of growth in manufacturing. These two characteristics are not unexpected given the type and technological age of manufacturing in this subregion. Northern Appalachian manufacturing is relatively heavily concentrated in the production of capital goods and intermediate industrial products (products used as components in the production of final consumer goods and capital goods), both of which tend to be highly responsive to shifts in national economic trends. In addition, manufacturing has been heavily concentrated in Northern Appalachia for a relatively long period of time. Consequently, it is likely that the subregion contains a number of firms using relatively old and inefficient technologies. Such firms are the first to decrease output in an economic recession and the last to expand in a recovery. This factor provides a partial explanation for Northern Appalachia's relatively slow expansion in the late 60s, the sharp decline during the 1970-71 recession and the lagging response to a general trend of national economic expansion in 1972.

As a result of its large size and relative importance in the Northern Appalachian economy, the manufacturing sector has been highly influential in determining the relatively slow growth of employment in the other major industrial groups (such as services, wholesale and retail trade and transportation).

Unemployment. Throughout the period 1965-72, Northern Appalachian unemployment rates generally exceeded the national average, although never by more than 1 percentage point. Again following the

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national trend, unemployment in this subregion fell from 5.0 percent in 1965 to a low for the period of 3.8 percent in 1969, rising again throughout the next three years to a high of 6.5 percent in 1972 (see Figure 5, page 20).

Income and Poverty. Average per capita income in Northern Appalachia was the highest in the Region throughout the period 1965-72, a result primarily of the relatively moderate levels of unemployment and high-wage industry characteristic of this area (see Figure 6, page 21). Further, this subregion's rate of growth in per capita income was approximately the same as the average national growth, with the result that in Northern Appalachia, average per capita income in 1972, which was $3,890, was approximately 87 percent of the U.S. average, just as it had been in 1965. However, this subregion produced a less rapid expansion in per capita income over the latter half of the 60s and early 70s than either of the other subregions. Again, this relatively slow growth performance can be largely attributed to Northern Appalachia's slow expansion in total employment and the declines experienced in the manufacturing sector in 1970-72.

As might be anticipated from the above discussion, Northern Appalachia has also been characterized by a relatively low incidence of poverty over the decade of the 60s. In 1960, approximately 22 percent of this subregion's household population was characterized as living in poverty. This was significantly below the averages for the other two subregions and approximately the same as the national average. From 1960 to 1970, the incidence of poverty in Northern Appalachia declined, following national and regional trends, with the result that, by 1970, 13 percent of this subregion's population was living in poverty. Again, this was substantially below the averages in the other two subregions and approximately the same as the national average.

Central Appalachia

Economic conditions in Central Appalachia remain the most critical in the Region. Unemployment and the incidence of poverty are higher than in any other subregion, per capita income is significantly lower and, although recent estimates indicate a reversal of this trend, net outmigration was substantial during the 60s. However, Central Appalachia has enjoyed considerable growth in employment and income over the last half of the 60s and the early 70s.

Employment. The annual employment growth trend produced by Central Appalachia has been somewhat inconsistent with the national pattern and the experience of the other two subregions (see Figure 4, page 19). From 1965 to 1968, a period of fairly strong national expansion, growth in employment in this subregion was very sluggish, actually declining slightly in one year. In 1969, however, employment growth began to accelerate and maintained a relatively strong trend through the 1970-71 national recession and into the 1972 expansion. Over the period 1965-72 as a whole, Central Appalachia produced a growth of 70,700 jobs, or 16.0 percent — the second highest rate of growth in the Region and somewhat above the average national experience. It gained 9.5 percent of the growth in jobs over this period, although its share of Appalachian total employment in 1965 was only 7.3 percent (see Figures 7 and 8 on pages 22 and 23).

Again, much of the explanation for Central Appalachia's somewhat contrary experience lies in the structure of employment. The mining industry has for many years been a major employer of Central Appalachian labor. Consequently, events in this sector have had a profound influence on other areas of employment, such as trade and services, and on the general economic health of Central Appalachia. The majority of mining in this subregion is coal mining. During the late 50s and continuing into the early 60s, changing technology in mining, plus shifts in demand to other energy sources, caused coal mining employment to drop off sharply and exerted a strong depressive influence on the Central Appalachian economy. Toward the end of the 60s, the negative impact of technological change tapered off somewhat, while coal demand strengthened as a result of sharp increases in the demand for energy. From 1969 to 1971, Central Appalachian mining employment grew by 21 percent (an addition of 9,600 jobs). However, during 1972, employment dropped off by approximately 10 percent, apparently as a result of the impact of new environmental laws and implementation of the mine health and safety act (some small and/or older mines closed as a result of their inability to meet the legislated requirements and still remain profitable).

The net change in mining employment from 1965 to 1972 was an increase of only 3 percent, or approximately 1,000 additional jobs. However, given current trends in the demand for energy, it is reasonable to anticipate that coal production and employment will accelerate and remain a primary influence on the Central Appalachian economy in the future.

Manufacturing accounts for a small share of major industrial group employment in Central Appalachia compared to

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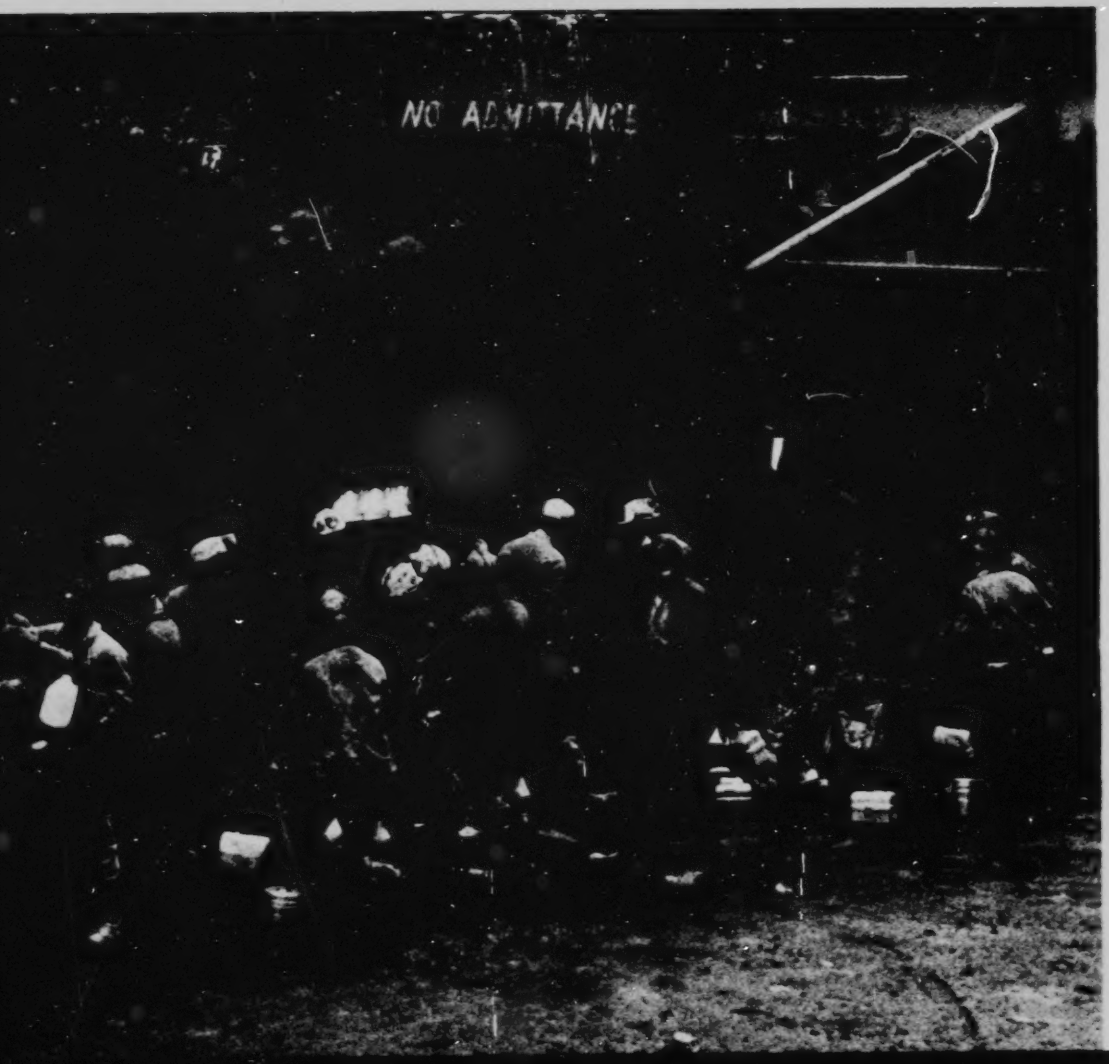
the other two subregions. However, in recent years, in spite of a national recession, Central Appalachian manufacturing has shown significant growth in a variety of new areas, including the capital goods industries. Factors contributing to this growth include increased accessibility into and within Central Appalachia, generally improving skill levels of the potential work force, and the recovery of the mining industry and consequent development of new firms producing mining equipment and related products. Continuation of this growth trend will in all likelihood depend on whether this subregion can continue to provide a labor supply with appropriate skills, land suitable for industrial sites, a power supply adequate for expansion and other requirements for new types of production. It will also depend, of course, on whether the market for the new goods is adequate to support profitable operation. This, in turn, depends not only on the local market, but on the ability of firms to transport their goods easily and profitably to other markets.



Unemployment. Central Appalachia's unemployment rate generally followed the 1965-72 national pattern in its annual fluctuations. Although this rate remained consistently above the national average, the gap between Central Appalachian unemployment and the national rate has lessened significantly (see Figure 5 on page 20).

Income and Poverty. From 1965 to 1972, Central Appalachian per capita income increased by 89 percent (an increase of $1,270 per person) — a rate of growth substantially higher than the national average as well as the highest in the Region (see Figure 6 on page 21). This relatively rapid growth was the result primarily of significant growth in Central Appalachian employment and substantial increases in Social Security benefits. However, in spite of this very satisfactory growth, Central Appalachian per capita income was still the lowest by far of any Appalachian subregion during 1972 and was only 60 percent of average U.S. per capita income.

As could be expected from the low per capita income and high levels of unemployment characteristic of this subregion, Central Appalachia has also contained the highest incidence of poverty. In 1960, 54 percent of all Central Appalachian household population was characterized as living in poverty. By 1970, this figure had dropped to 35 percent. Again, although

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this represents significant improvement in this subregion, the incidence of poverty remained the highest in Appalachia and was approximately *two-and-a-half times* the average U.S. figure.

Southern Appalachia

Over the latter half of the 60s, Southern Appalachia experienced strong economic growth, which resulted in the development of a complex economic structure characterized by a large and diverse manufacturing sector and increased levels of service and trade activities. This increase in economic activity was accompanied by substantial growth in employment, income, population and housing.

Employment. From 1965 to 1972, total employment in Southern Appalachia increased by over 19 percent (434,600 additional jobs) — a rate of growth for the period significantly higher than that of the other two subregions or of the nation as a whole. Like Northern Appalachia, the Southern Appalachian economy has been relatively responsive to shifts in national trends (see Figure 4, page 19). However, unlike Northern Appalachia, growth in recent years has generally proceeded at a more rapid pace than the national average. In 1972, Southern Appalachia had a larger share of Appalachian employment than in 1965 (see Figure 7, page 22), and, in fact, acquired well over half of all the new jobs produced by the Region during the period (see Figure 8, page 23).

Over the latter half of the 60s and into the early 70s, the manufacturing sector has accounted for approximately 50 percent of Southern Appalachian major industrial group employment. Consequently, events in this sector have had a major influence on trends in other sectors of employment and on the general level of economic activity.

From 1965 to 1972, manufacturing employment increased by approximately 168,900 jobs (an increase of 22 percent) — a very satisfactory performance when compared with an average national increase of 6 percent. Southern Appalachia's rapid growth can be attributed to a wide variety of factors, including its accessibility to major expanding market areas in the Southern Crescent (an area of rapid economic growth), an increasingly skilled and relatively low-wage labor supply and the general availability of a wide variety of industrial resources. In addition, an initially heavy concentration of Southern Appalachian manufacturing in the textile and apparel industry has stimulated growth in a wide variety of related industries, such as chemicals and textile machinery. This has led in turn to expansion into still other types of industry, including a variety of capital goods, industrial inputs, consumer durables and general consumer goods.

The overall expansion in Southern Appalachian manufacturing which occurred from 1965 to 1972 stimulated strong growth in a variety of other sectors, including trade, services, transportation and construction. An additional factor influencing growth in the trade and service sectors has been the movement of population from rural areas into larger, more concentrated groupings. As this relocation process occurs, eventually the market size necessary to support trade and service activities profitably is attained, and expansion occurs.

Unemployment. Southern Appalachia's rapid growth in employment opportunities relative to other areas of the Region and nation has resulted in generally lower levels of unemployment. From 1965 to 1972, this subregion was characterized by the lowest unemployment rate in the Region (see Figure 5, page 20) and had had rates no higher than the national average in six of these eight years.

Income and Poverty. As might be anticipated from Southern Appalachia's highly satisfactory growth in employment over the latter half of the 60s and into the early 70s, this subregion also experienced a relatively strong rise in per capita income, which grew by 76 percent (an increase of $1,520 per person) from 1965 to 1972. Although this compares favorably with an average national growth of 62 percent, by 1972 Southern Appalachian per capita income was still significantly below the national average (see Figure 6, page 21).

Over the decade of the 60s this subregion also experienced substantial improvement in the incidence of poverty relative to the nation. In 1960, approximately 39 percent of Southern Appalachia's household population was living in poverty, compared to 22 percent throughout the nation. Although the incidence of poverty has remained higher than the national average, it declined more rapidly in this subregion than in the nation over the decade. By 1970, approximately 21 percent of the Southern Appalachian population was living in poverty, compared to a U.S. average of 14 percent.

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Finances

Programs and projects for Appalachian improvements are financed through combinations of local, state, federal and private funds. To date, state and local sources have furnished nearly half of the funds for all Appalachian projects, with the federal government contributing the remainder (55.2 percent). This sizable participation on the part of state and local bodies is one of the unique features of the Appalachian program.

The federal government's financing of the program first requires "authorizations," which are amounts provided by law setting a ceiling on funds that may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for nonhighway programs. Within the ceilings provided by these authorizations, annual appropriations are made for the various Appalachian programs.

Table 4 summarizes the appropriations made under each biennial authorization. These appropriations through fiscal year 1974 totaled $2,267.9 million, of which $1,355 million was for the Appalachian highway program.

The highway program authorization was initially for an amount of $840 million to cover the period 1965-71. This authorization was increased by $175 million in 1967 and $150 million in 1969 and extended through 1973 at annual rates of $175 million from 1970 through 1972, and $170 million for 1973. The 1971 amendments to the Act further extended authorizations for the highway program through fiscal year 1978. These amendments also provided for annual amounts of $180 million each year in 1973 and 1974 (thereby increasing the previous 1973 amount by $10 million). For the years 1975-77 the amount is to increase to $185 million each year,

Table 4

Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations for Highway and Nonhighway Programs and Administrative Expenses

(in millions of dollars)

	Highway	Nonhighway	Administrative Expenses	Total Appropriations
1965-67				
Authorizations	–	250.0	2.4	
Appropriations	300.0	163.4	2.4	465.8
1968-69				
Authorizations	–	170.0	1.7	
Appropriations	170.0	130.3	1.6	301.9
1970-71				
Authorizations	–	268.5	1.9	
Appropriations	350.0	234.5	1.9	586.4
1972-73				
Authorizations	–	282.0	2.7	
Appropriations	380.0	260.0	2.3	642.3
1974-75				
Authorizations	–	294.0	2.7	
Appropriations	155.0[1]	115.0[1]	1.5[1]	271.5[1]

[1] For 1974 only.

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dropping to $180 million in 1978, the final year. From inception of the program through 1978 a total of $2,090 million has been authorized.

Table 5 summarizes the various highway authorizations, while Table 6 on page 30 provides authorization and appropriation data for each of the various Appalachian programs.

Prior to the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act, authorizations were provided for each of the nonhighway programs conducted by the Commission. For the two-year period beginning 1972-73, authorization was made in a lump sum totaling $282 million. Actual appropriations for these programs during 1972-73 amounted to $260 million. The 1971 amendments also provided authorizations for the 1974-75 period amounting to $294 million for the nonhighway programs.

For the nine-year period ending June 30, 1974, a total of $903 million was appropriated for other-than-highway programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission. The largest amounts went to the Section 214 supplemental grant program ($333.5 million), the Section 202 health demonstration program ($257.9 million), the Section 211 vocational education program ($169.5 million). These three programs received nearly 84 percent of the nonhighway funds. Programs which deal primarily with the environment, such as Section 205 mine area restoration, Section 203 land stabilization, sewage treatment and studies relating to water resources and timber development, accounted for a total of $84.5 million or about 10 percent of the funds. The remainder of the appropriations were $48.4 million for the Section 302 support of local development districts (LDDs), research and technical assistance and $9.5 million for the Section 207 housing fund, which provided "front money" loans and technical assistance to spur low- and moderate-income housing.

Table 5

Appalachian Highway Authorizations
(in millions of dollars)

Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorization	
		Added	Cumulative
1965 Act	through 1971	$840.0	$840.0
1967 Amendment	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendment	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendment	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0

Cumulative appropriation through 1974: $1,355 million.

During 1974 appropriations totaling $115 million were made for nonhighway programs. As before, the bulk of the funds were for Section 214 supplemental grants ($34 million), Section 202 health demonstrations ($43 million) and Section 211 vocational education facilities ($25 million). In 1974 the other funds were divided among Section 205 mine area restoration ($4 million); Section 302, LDDs and research ($7.5 million); and Section 207 housing fund program ($1.5 million).

Subregional Budgeting

In June 1974, the Commission significantly changed the manner in which federal funds are allocated among the 13 states in the Region. This new approach is designed to take account of the differences in development needs, progress and resources among the three subregions. Beginning in fiscal year 1975, a single allocation will be made to each state for the four main nonhighway programs for which individual allocations were previously made: health and child development, vocational education, supplemental grants and mine area restoration. This single allocation is composed of two parts: (1) *the base amount,* set at 80 percent of the fiscal year 1974 program level; and (2) *the subregional amount,* computed so as to give a proportionately larger share to the Central Appalachian states. This subregional amount is based on a modified version of the formula previously used to allocate supplemental grants (Section 214) funds to each state. The Section 214 formula takes into account the population, land area and per capita income of each state and makes the most money available to states with the lowest per capita income. To determine the subregional amount for each state, the Section 214 formula was altered to make the allocation for the Central Appalachian states 44 percent higher than it would have been using the straight Section 214 formula. This reflects the fact that per capita income in Central Appalachia in 1972 was approximately 44 percent below that of the Region as a whole. The largest share of

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the subregional amount, on a per capita basis, goes to the states in Central Appalachia — $5.14 per person; the next largest to Southern Appalachia — $2.29 per person; and the smallest to Northern Appalachia — $1.47 per person.

It is intended that the subregional portion of the single allocation be used by the states in conformity with a subregional development strategy developed by and agreed to by all the states within the subregion. If a state belongs to two subregions, it receives two subregional amounts and helps develop two separate subregional strategies.

In addition, the sum of $2 million was set aside for recreation and conservation projects in the newly defined Highlands area.

The method of allocating highway funds remains unchanged. This method has essentially been proportioned upon the remaining dollar amounts needed by each state to complete segments of the highway corridors needing improvement in that state.

No change was proposed in the allocation process for the $8.5-million program of research, demonstration and support of local development districts.

There is no change in the type of projects eligible for assistance. The chief effect of the changes will be to give the states more flexibility in determining their nonhighway funding priorities in a particular year. By combining the four major nonhighway programs into a single allocation, a state could use all of its base allocation for vocational education, for example, or it might divide the allocation among the projects for each of the four program areas in whatever proportion best fitted its development strategy in a particular year.

Sources of Funding

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table 7 on page 31) shows that the federal-state partnership is reflected in the funding sources as well as in the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds make up slightly over 50 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects. The other half of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, so that the two partners, the federal government on the one hand and the state-local-private funds on the other, have invested nearly equally in the program.

During 1974, the share of federal funding increased slightly. For this fiscal year, federal funding comprised 57.4 percent, as compared to a cumulative percentage of 55.2 percent since the beginning of the program. Similarly, the federal share of the nonhighway program was 60 percent, compared to a cumulative federal share of 51.4 percent.

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Table 6

Appalachian Regional Commission
Authorizations and Appropriations through 1974
(in thousands of dollars)

	Section	1965-67 Authorizations	Appropriations 1965-66	Appropriations 1967	Appropriations Total	1968-69 Authorizations	Appropriations 1968	Appropriations 1969	Appropriations Total	1970-71 Authorizations[1]	Appropriations 1970	Appropriations 1971[2]	Appropriations Total
202	Health	$ 69,000	$ 21,000	$ 2,500	$ 23,500	$ 50,000	$ 1,400	$ 20,000	$ 21,400	$ 90,000	$ 34,000	$ 42,000	$ 76,000
203	Land Stabil.	17,000	7,000	3,000	10,000	19,000	3,300	2,815	6,115	15,000	3,000	0	3,000
204	Timber Devel.[6]	5,000	600	–	600	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	Mine Area:[6]	36,500											
	Bureau of Mines		15,600	7,000	22,600	30,000	0	335	335	15,000	5,000	4,000	9,000
	Fish & Wildlife		1,350	100	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	Water Res. Survey	5,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0
207	Housing Fund	0	0	0	0	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
211	Voc. Ed.	16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	26,000	12,000	14,000	26,000	50,000	25,000	24,000	49,000
212	Sewage Treatment	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,400	0	1,400	0	0	0	0
214	Suppl. Grants	90,000	45,000	30,000	75,000	97,000	34,000	32,450	66,450	82,500	34,000	48,500	82,500
302	Research & LDD	5,500	2,500	2,750	5,250	11,000	1,600	3,000	4,600	13,000	5,500	7,500	13,000
	Less Limitation	–	–	–	–	–78,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total Nonhighway	250,000	105,550	57,850	163,400	170,000	56,700	73,600	130,300	268,500	107,500	127,000	234,500
201	Highway	840,000	200,000	100,000	300,000	715,000	70,000	100,000	170,000	350,000	175,000	175,000	350,000
208	Airport Safety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total Program	1,090,000	305,550	157,850	463,400	885,000	126,700	173,600	300,300	618,500	282,500	302,000	584,500
105	Admin. Expenses	2,400	1,290	1,100	2,390	1,700	746	850	1,596	1,900	932[9]	968	1,900
	Grand Total	$1,092,400	$306,840	$158,950	$465,790	$886,700	$127,446	$174,450	$301,896	$620,400	$283,432	$302,968	$586,400

[1] 1968-69, 1970-71, and 1972-73 authorizations are new authorizations. Authorizations not appropriated lapsed in 1967, 1969 and 1971.

[2] Includes $8.5 million supplemental appropriation for airport projects under Section 214.

[3] 1972-73 authorizations for other than Section 201 Highways and Section 208 Airport Safety were made as a lump sum in P.L. 92-65. Committee reports indicated the following general distribution: Health and Education, $155,000; Environment, $15,000; Housing $4,000; Supplemental Grants, $90,000; Research and Demonstrations, $18,000.

[4] Includes $16 million supplemental for tropical storm "Agnes," as follows: Sec. 205–$11,000; Sec. 207–$1,500; Sec. 302–$3,500.

[5] 1974-75 nonhighway authorizations were made in a lump sum in P.L. 92-65. Committee reports indicated distribution as: Health and Education, $170,000; Environment, $15,000; Housing, $6,000; Supplemental Grants, $90,000; Research and Demonstrations, $13,000.

[6] Appropriations are adjusted to account for reappropriations to other accounts–for 204 and 205 programs of $1.2 million.

[7] Highway authorization excludes the amount of $915 million available, 1976-1978.

[8] Contract authority to be available through 1975 (rescinded December 1974).

[9] Included transfer of $42 thousand to this account from 204 Timber Development.

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-73 ori- ons[3]	Appropriations 1972	Appropriations 1973[4]	Appropriations Total	1974-75 Authori-zations[5]	Appro-priations 1974
	$ 46,000	$ 48,000	$ 94,000	–	$ 43,000
	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–
	2,000	13,000	15,000	–	4,000
	–	–	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	–
	500	3,500	4,000	–	1,500
	28,000	25,500	53,500	–	25,000
	–	–	–	–	–
	38,500	37,000	75,500	–	34,000
	7,000	11,000	18,000	–	7,500
	–	–	–	–	–
,000	122,000	138,000	260,000	294,000	115,000
,000	175,000	205,000	380,000	365,000[7]	155,000
,000[8]	–	–	–	–	–
,000	297,000	343,000	640,000	659,000	270,000
,700	1,113	1,217	2,330	3,300	1,492
,700	$298,113	$344,217	$642,330	$662,300	$271,492

Table 7

Distribution of Total Costs among Various Sources of Funds for Approved Projects through June 30, 1974
(in millions of dollars)

	Highway Projects		Nonhighway Projects	
Appalachian Funds	$1,329.0 55.2%		$892.3 29.3%	
Other Federal Funds	0 0%		674.4 22.1%	
Total		$1,329.0 55.2%		$1,566.7 51.4%
State Funds	1,078.0 44.7%		305.2 10.0%	
Local Funds	2.3 0.1%		874.9 28.7%	
Total		$1,080.3 44.8%		$1,180.1 38.7%
Total Eligible		$2,409.3 100.0%		$2,746.8 90.1%
Total Ineligible[1]				$ 303.2 9.9%
Total		$2,409.3 100.0%		$3,050.0 100.0%

[1] In addition to state and local contributions which are eligible for matching federal grants, there are often other project costs which are ineligible for consideration in federal grant-in-aid programs. These costs must be borne entirely by state or local governments or nongovernmental sources. Therefore, total state and local costs can be determined by adding state costs, local costs and total ineligible.

Through June 1974 there has been some $303 million in ineligible project costs for nonhighway programs reported. The total nonhighway costs, including all ineligible costs reported, through June 1974 amount to $3,050 million, and of this total, nonfederal sources have covered $1,483 million, or 48.6 percent.

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Transportation

The single greatest hindrance to economic development in Appalachia has been its isolation due to the lack of adequate highway and other transportation systems.

Most of the existing highways in the Region used to be narrow two-lane roads that wound around to follow valleys and troughs between the mountains and thereby caused great distortion in the usual time-distance relationship for automobile traffic. In some cases, it took an hour to travel a 20-mile mountain road — in good weather.

When the Interstate system was developed, much of it bypassed the Region. Even the Interstate routes which did cross the Region — Interstates 64, 40 and 71, for instance — tended to follow the topography and in general did not cross the Region from east to west, over the mountain ridges. The result of this routing was that the isolated, but heavily populated, rural areas were not opened up, and, in spite of its advantageous location between major markets, the Region was unable to attract significant new industry or commercial enterprises.

In addition to discouraging commercial and industrial growth, the inadequacies of the transportation system complicated the lives of Appalachians, making it difficult for them to reach existing jobs in other areas of the Region, to get to schools, or to take advantage of health facilities even in emergency situations.

In response to these conditions, Congress authorized construction of the Appalachian development highway system as a framework to connect the major federal highway arteries and give areas of dense population ignored by Interstate routes better access to jobs and services. The Act authorized "construction of an Appalachian development highway system serving the Appalachian region ... The system, in conjunction with the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways in the region, will provide a highway system which will open up an area or areas with a developmental potential where commerce and communication have been inhibited by lack of adequate access."

The Act further authorized ... "access road(s) that will serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or other like facilities..."

The Appalachian Corridors

The Appalachian system is made up of 24 individual corridors designated by letters of the alphabet (see the map on page 34). The 24 segments total 3,277 miles, of which 2,685 are eligible for construction assistance, while another 435 are designated as adequate.

The Commission established a flexible criterion to accommodate the varying highway needs in different parts of the Region. Instead of building roads to Interstate standards, it decided that the corridors would be built to accommodate traffic traveling at an average speed of approximately 50 miles per hour between major termini of the system, commensurate with terrain. Each corridor also was to be designed as a *safe, economical highway adequate for the type and volume of traffic it was to serve.* In addition, the highways were to be designed to handle a predicted 1990 volume, and construction was to be in accordance with prevailing standards and specifications for highways receiving federal aid.

A total of $800 million of the initial highway authorization was earmarked for 20 highway corridors under the Appalachian Act of 1965, and the states were to contribute an additional $345 million, or 30 percent of the total cost. However, in 1966 the Commission decided that the states would assume 50 percent of the expenses on four-lane highway construction. The state share of engineering right-of-way and two-lane construction would continue to be 30 percent. In 1974 the Commission approved a reduction of the state contribution to 30 percent on four-lane construction, bringing the program in line with state contributions required by the regular (non-Interstate) federal-aid highway program.

In 1967 the original number of corridors was raised to 22; to take care of the additional corridors and increasing construction costs, Congress upped the authorization figure in 1969 to $1,165 million. In 1971 Congress authorized another $925 million because of changes in highway standards established by Congress and other cost increases, bringing total federal authorizations to $2,090 million through 1978 for the highway corridors and access road program. The total state cost through this same period is estimated at $1,336 million.

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STATUS OF APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

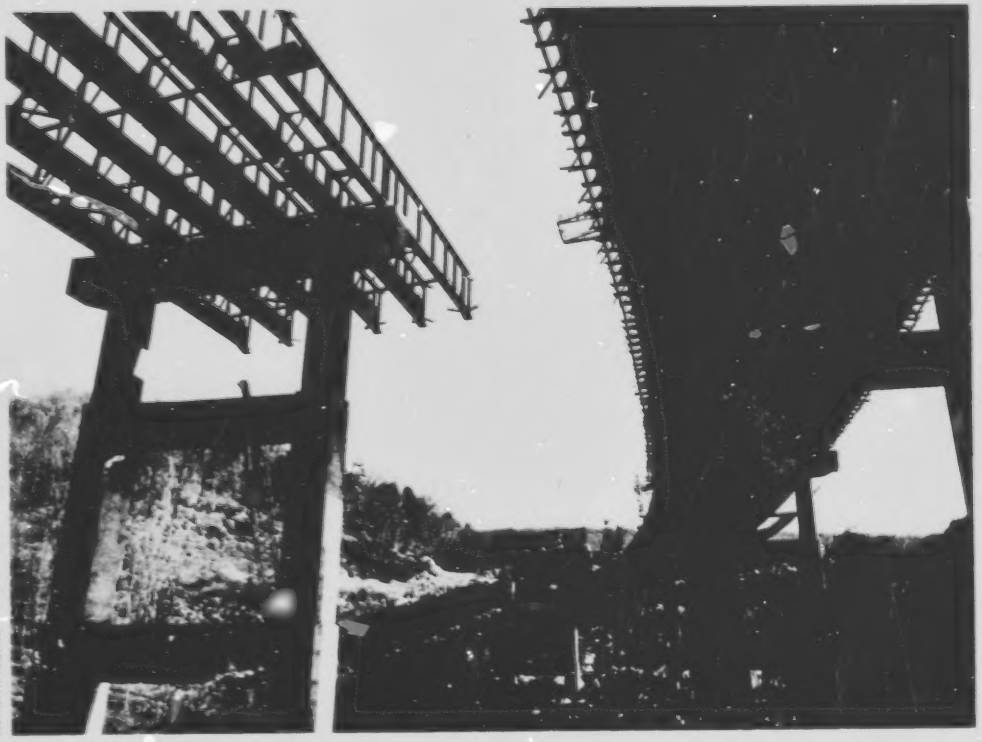
In 1973 the Commission acted to fill two major deficiencies in the corridor system by approving two new corridors: Corridor V, serving the Appalachian portions of northern Alabama and Mississippi, with a short connecting link in Tennessee, and Corridor W, serving and connecting Appalachian South Carolina with Appalachian North Carolina.

The Commission provided that limited portions of these corridors, consisting of 59 miles in Mississippi, 44 miles in Alabama and 13 miles in South Carolina, were eligible for construction assistance under the Appalachian Act. Thus for the first time all 13 Appalachian states are included in the Appalachian corridor program.

Certain of these corridors are designed to link key markets, others to connect growth areas within the Region and still others to open up areas with good potential, natural resources or recreational development. Corridors D and E, for instance, couple the metropolitan Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati. Corridors D and E connect with, or provide access to, I-70 in Maryland, I-77 in West Virginia and I-74 and 75 at Cincinnati, and thereby create a network that extends in all four directions.

Corridors G and B connect key development areas within the Region, making it possible for people who live in the rural sections inbetween to commute to the job opportunities and services in these areas. A and K, on the other hand, provide access to areas with major potential for recreation development.

While much remains to be completed, there has been considerable progress in constructing the Appalachian corridors. As noted in Table 8 on page 36, actual construction has begun on 1,316 miles; 912 of these miles are now complete. Highway



Kenneth Murray

development from planning to construction is a long process. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation has estimated that the lead time from beginning of a highway corridor study to start of construction averages seven years. 1974 was the ninth year of Appalachian highway construction commitments. In the first year (1966) the Commission committed slightly over $100 million and in the second year $70 million.

The states have made a significant contribution to the Appalachian highway system. While a cumulative total of $1,259 million of federal ARC funds have been obligated for highway projects, the states at the same time have provided at least $1,029 million, or some 45 percent of the total cost. In addition, states have sometimes funded portions of a corridor with 100-percent state funds or have entirely funded design or right-of-way acquisitions.

Costs of construction of the highway system have risen drastically since the first days of the Commission, and show no signs of slowing their rise. The Federal Highway Administration has recently released figures indicating that all federal highway construction costs rose more than 100 percent from 1967 to the end of fiscal 1974.

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Table 8

Appalachian Development Highway System
Mileage Summary (by State)
June 30, 1974

State	Total Mileage	Construction		Location Studies Completed or Under Way	Design Completed or Under Way	Right of Way Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction[1] Completed
		Required	Eligible					
Alabama	156.6	142.8	67.2[2]	136.6	67.5	35.2	26.7	6.4
Georgia	88.0	85.7	85.7	85.7	29.2	29.2	26.6	14.2
Kentucky	586.2	422.3	422.3	422.3	405.6	331.7	249.4	164.4
Maryland	84.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	51.1	51.1	51.1	16.2
Mississippi	104.0	104.0	31.7[2]	104.0	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	254.3	218.3	218.3	218.3	193.8	180.8	148.9	106.3
North Carolina	206.2	205.4	196.8[2]	194.8	151.4	138.1	107.0	70.1
Ohio	293.9	201.3	201.3	201.3	177.7	160.5	99.6	85.5
Pennsylvania	504.7	452.1	452.1	452.1	285.5	159.0	139.4	86.8
South Carolina	30.7	13.1	13.1[2]	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	340.9	330.4	326.1[2]	330.4	202.4	152.8	131.3	126.4
Virginia	200.9	176.0	176.0	176.0	157.1	144.3	121.1	101.6
West Virginia	426.4	413.5	413.5	413.5	294.5	244.7	214.8	134.2
Totals	3277.4	2845.5	2684.7	2828.7	2079.7	1627.4	1315.9	912.1

[1] Of the total completed mileage, 897.7 miles have been opened to traffic.
[2] Only portions of Corridors V and W are eligible for construction because of the 2,700-mile construction limitation in the Act.

Development Opportunities

Since 1972 the Commission has allocated among the states an annual amount of approximately $1 million for use in extending highway planning to accommodate and stimulate concentrated development projects at varying locations along the development corridors and other major highways to realize the highways' greatest potential for development and protect the ARC's basic highway investment.

The specific highway-related planning needs of each of the 13 Appalachian states are being addressed by this program. Georgia will follow an earlier study of the socio-economic consequences of the Appalachian highway in the North Georgia area with the preparation of specific site development plans once the final highway location is determined. Alabama is completing a similar study along 171 miles of Appalachian Corridor V from the Tennessee line near Chattanooga to Red Bay, Alabama, and Maryland's study of the National Freeway between Hancock and Cumberland, Maryland, has been completed. Ohio

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has initiated a state level project which will identify priority industrial sites adjacent to major highways and then focus the resources of both state and local agencies for the purpose of site plan preparation and implementation. Pennsylvania, through the efforts of a local areawide planning and development agency, has organized and established an on-going citizen/public official task force to implement the development potential of several high potential development sites near I-80 and Route 219.

Several states continue to address the development potential of a single interchange area with a well-focused site development study. In other cases assistance is provided to local jurisdictions to prepare development ordinances aimed at improved highway-related growth. The effort in Pennsylvania to design interchange development standards and controls is nearing completion.

New highway construction has a great impact on employment. The Federal Highway Administration estimated that throughout the nation in 1973 each $1 billion of federal aid construction in highways generated an average of 35,000 direct jobs and 35,000 indirect jobs — 18,000 in the manufacturing sector, 13,000 in the wholesale trades, transportation and service sectors and 4,000 in mining and other sectors.

Local Access Roads

Local access roads, which are approved individually, are roads providing access to an industrial park or to a school, housing development, hospital or other public facility. These roads average between one and two miles in length and are usually only two lanes wide. Each road's potential relevance to economic development must be demonstrated in order to receive Commission funds. A total of $99.2 million has been reserved for access roads under present authorization.

During fiscal 1974 some 19 miles of access roads were contracted for and 32 miles completed; some $6.8 million in federal funds out of a total cost of $10.8 million were committed. Since the beginning of the program the Commission has approved for construction some 678 miles, of which 509 have been contracted for and 427 completed (see Table 9). A total of $84.2 million in Commission funds has been approved for projects, and $69.9 million committed, for access road projects where contracts for construction have been let.

Table 9

Appalachian Access Road Program Financing and Accomplishments
(in thousands of dollars)

	Financing		Status of Mileage, June 30, 1974		
	Approved Through Fiscal 1974	Obligated Through Fiscal 1974	Approved	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed
Alabama	$18,984	$16,735	202.0	144.6	136.0
Georgia	3,680	2,908	19.3	11.7	9.3
Kentucky	2,834	2,904	13.4	6.7	3.7
Maryland	2,197	1,508	5.7	4.7	4.7
Mississippi	8,850	8,028	106.0	102.2	64.1
New York	2,692	1,028	6.2	3.4	1.9
North Carolina	3,416	1,757	18.5	11.0	10.3
Ohio	4,015	3,007	37.2	30.7	28.3
Pennsylvania	12,664	8,618	92.8	62.5	48.4
South Carolina	9,431	9,493	85.6	59.9	48.3
Tennessee	6,480	5,927	54.9	36.4	36.4
Virginia	3,667	2,843	17.1	17.1	17.1
West Virginia	5,296	5,160	19.3	18.6	18.1
Totals	$84,206	$69,917	678.0	509.5	426.6

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Airports

Appalachia has relatively few airports, but air travel is an important component of the Region's transportation system. Airports play a particularly significant role in attracting industry. During fiscal year 1974 the Commission approved supplemental grants totaling $503,000 for 7 airport projects in 5 Appalachian states; combined with $9.6 million from the Federal Aviation Administration and $2.6 million in state and local funds, these funds provided an airport program totaling $12.8 million.

Since initiation of the program in 1965, the Commission has approved supplemental grants totaling $15.3 million. Combined with $52.3 million in state and local funds, these provided an airport program for 124 projects totaling $93 million.

Rail Problems

In response to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, the Commission employed two consulting firms to assist the Appalachian states affected by the proposed rail abandonments (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky). The newly created United States Railway Association (USRA), a government body, has been given the responsibility of developing and implementing a plan for the reorganization of the railroads in the Midwest and Northeast. (Eight railroads, including the Penn Central, the nation's largest passenger and freight carrier, providing services in 17 states in this area, had gone into bankruptcy from 1970 to 1973.) The Commission was eager to insure that the USRA would adequately consider economic development considerations in preparing both its preliminary and its final rail systems plan. ARC staff and consultants helped to facilitate coordination of the local and state rail-planning activities within Appalachia, while continuing to emphasize the importance of economic development considerations to the three key federal agencies involved — USRA, the Federal Railroad Administration and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Commission is preparing a report on the Regional Rail Reorganization Act and its impacts on economic development, to be submitted to the USRA and other appropriate state and federal agencies.

Rural Mass Transit

A constant problem throughout the Region is the inability of rural Appalachians to obtain the services and jobs they need simply because getting from place to place is so difficult. Public transportation in rural areas is nonexistent in many places and inadequate almost everywhere. The current energy crisis has made it even more imperative to find energy-saving ways of transporting people to jobs, health facilities, training institutions and a variety of public service programs.

The Commission has been involved in the area of rural mass transportation for four years. In a number of states it has been working to identify rural mass transportation requirements systematically, to design systems which will meet these needs and to test management and operation techniques.

Two projects are now in operation — in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Planning efforts were completed in Kentucky and Tennessee this year; as a result, a Tennessee project will be funded in fiscal year 1975, and the Kentucky study has been used as the basis for an application to the Department of Transportation for funding under the Rural Highway Public Transportation Demonstration Program (Section 147 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973). Planning and system design efforts are under way in South Carolina, Virginia and New York; a feasibility study for western New York, to be completed in fiscal year 1975, has been approved. A total of $122,800 in ARC funds was approved in fiscal 1974.

Earl Dotter

The Operating Projects

The two projects now in operation share certain principles or goals. Both projects are designed to:

1. Achieve self support.
2. Serve all people of all ages for any transportation purpose.
3. Consolidate as many government-sponsored transit projects and budgets within the project area as possible.
4. Make sure that basic management backup, training and development, which the Commission considers essential to the success of all projects, are available throughout the life of the project.

The Appalachian Ohio Regional Transit Association (AORTA)

AORTA provides transportation for senior and disadvantaged rural citizens in Hocking, Athens and Perry Counties in Ohio to medical services, shopping centers, jobs, visits to public and private agencies, and social and recreational services. It runs buses to the three county seats six days a week and links small rural villages and hollows with each other four days a week. In two of the counties, a transportation system was already in operation in 1973; the Commission provided management, guidance and technical assistance to revamp this limited service and expand into the third county. The purpose of the association, under the aegis of the Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, is to make transportation available in rural areas of the affiliated counties at a reasonable cost on a permanent basis.

One of AORTA's major objectives has been to develop local support for the development and expansion of the system. During fiscal year 1974 patronage of the system rose steadily, so that earned receipts in the last quarter were able to cover a much larger share of the operating costs than in the first quarter. Local county and municipal financial support remained steady, while earned receipts rapidly increased, with the result that the percentage of federal support of the operating costs of the project declined during the course of the year. If this trend continues, AORTA hopes to cover 70 percent of its operating costs from earned receipts by the end of June 1975.

AORTA has been an experiment in conducting research and implementing a project simultaneously. Because the needs for rural transportation are so great and so obvious, the normal procedures of requiring feasibility and design studies in advance of funding were waived. Instead, applied research techniques in management were used, and changes in policy and administration put into effect as they appeared necessary in the course of the project. AORTA is thus at least two years ahead of where it would have been if traditional feasibility and design studies had been required before implementation — and it is apparently a successful project.

AORTA was one of twelve transportation projects included as a case study in a national transportation study made by the Institute of Public Administration, sponsored by the Administration on the Aging. It was selected because it had a stable operation, was a rural project and seemed to present one possible avenue of providing transportation in rural areas.

North Central Transportation (NCT)

The North Central Transportation project of Pennsylvania, which has been in operation in Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean and Potter counties since November 19, 1973, originally concentrated on work routes within the six-county area. Extensive efforts began during fiscal year 1974 to extend the service to reach a variety of other needs, such as shopping and social service programs.

The NCT project was initiated with no capital investments in bus equipment. The entire operation depends upon the purchase of transportation service from existing private carriers in the area. This concept has already proven to be cost effective. Although equipment purchases may be expected in the future, the project is demonstrating the feasibility of initiating service without large capital investments in areas where private operators are available.

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Kenneth Murray

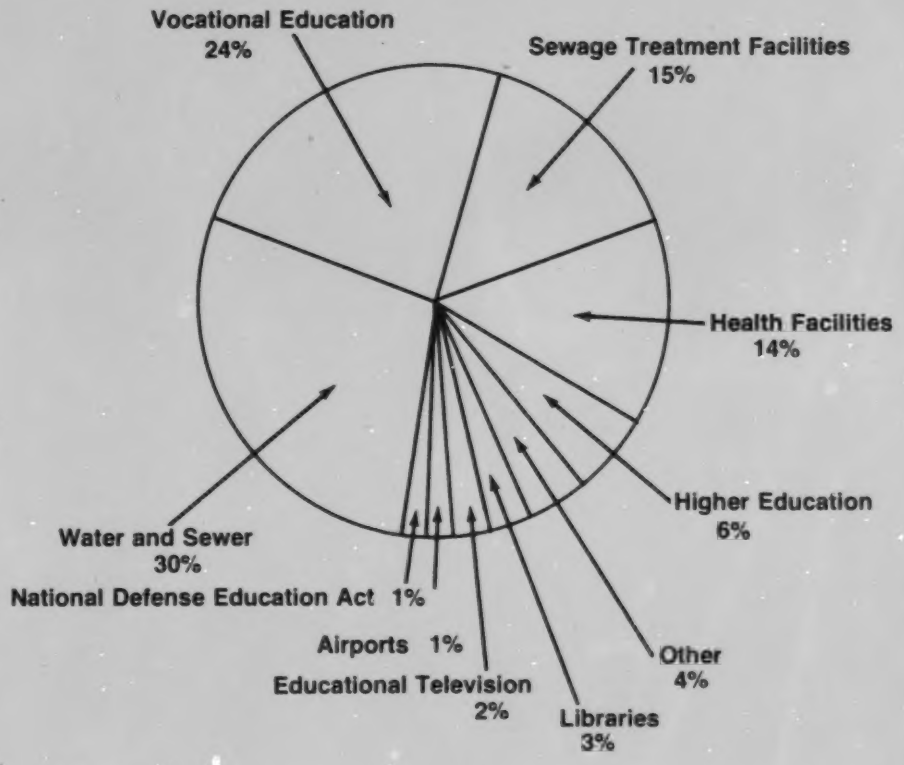
Supplemental Grants

The Appalachian program has in the supplemental grants program, Section 214, a unique feature which enables Appalachian states and communities to participate in federal programs where funds are available only when matched by state and local monies.

Before the existence of the ARC, many Appalachian states and communities had often been unable to get a fair share of federal funds because their low tax bases made it much more difficult for them to come up with matching funds than for wealthier communities. Thus, although they were eligible in all other ways for grants for the construction of basic public facilities, they were unable to take advantage of a variety of federal programs offering such grants.

Without Section 214, a state or community is usually required by federal grant programs to put up 34 to 70 percent of the cost of construction, with the federal government supplying the remaining 30 to 66 percent. Under Section 214, Appalachian states may use these funds to raise

Section 214 — Supplemental Grants
Fiscal Year 1974
Percent of Total Section 214 Dollars Spent



Total Funds: $16,068,000

Note: Overruns, underruns and revisions are excluded from project count but included in dollar amounts.

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Table 10

Types of First-Dollar Projects Approved under Section 214 in FY 1974

	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)
Water	24	$ 6,146
Sewer	8	3,086
Water and Sewer	6	1,438
Solid Waste	1	134
Health Centers[1]	4	723
Higher Education	3	1,045
Emergency Medical Services	1	35
Educational Television	1	489
Library	2	283
Overruns and Revisions	–	2,689
Total	50	$16,068

[1] Includes public health, mental health and rehabilitation centers.

the permissible *federal* percentage up to a maximum of 80 percent, so that the state or community can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent.

In 1971 the Act was amended to permit Section 214 funds also to be used as "first-dollar" grants — that is, grants where an applicant, though qualified, is unable to obtain a basic federal grant because of insufficient federal funds. The Commission approves first-dollar grants only when (1) the applicant has made every reasonable effort to obtain funding from other sources, (2) funds not only are not currently available from the basic agency but also are unlikely to be available for some time and (3) the project is important to a multicounty plan, and its completion necessary if the state development program is to be implemented in an orderly fashion. First-dollar grants in fiscal year 1974, which totaled $16,068,000 for 50 projects, amounted to over 40 percent of all Section 214 funds. About two-thirds of these first-dollar grants were concentrated in the areas of water and sewer projects (see Table 10 above).

During fiscal 1974, $37 million was approved in all Section 214 grants, including $16.1 million first-dollar grants. The Appalachian states have used the supplemental grant funds under this program to procure for their citizens many types of public facilities: vocational education schools, colleges, libraries, health facilities, sewage treatment plants, airports and educational television (see the graph on page 40 and Table 11 on page 42 for an indication of the proportion of funds approved for the various types of programs).

Evidence of the Commission's shifting utilization of Section 214 funds in the last two years is that education projects, which previously accounted for approximately 47 percent of these funds, now range between 30 and 36 percent. Health facilities projects, which previously accounted for 26 percent, now utilize 15 percent. Such community facilities projects as water, sewer and sewage treatment, have increased from about 20 percent to 38 percent in fiscal year 1973 and 45 percent in fiscal year 1974.

Christopher Kuhn

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Table 11
Supplemental Grant Projects
Net Approvals by Type of Program[1]

	Cumulative through 1974		FY 1974 Program	
	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)
Airports	106	$ 10,968	8	$ 503
Educational Television	24	5,860	2	919
Health Facilities	389	77,962	27	5,011
Higher Education	221	52,870	8	2,409
Libraries	113	10,460	4	966
National Defense Education Act	62	6,625	5	315
Vocational Education	462	68,409	61	8,822
Water, and Water and Sewer Combined	170	32,990	45	10,972
Sewage Treatment Facilities	257	48,127	17	5,370
Other	117	11,664	13	1,344
Total	1,921	$325,935	190	$36,631

[1] Overruns, underruns and revisions are excluded from project count but included in dollar amounts.

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Michael Sullivan

Health

The ARC health program is a unique attempt to improve the overall health status of the Region as an essential part of the Commission's economic development program. Its major emphasis has been on the delivery of adequate health services to rural Appalachians.

The three basic components of the health program are comprehensive health demonstration areas, comprehensive health planning and primary health care. This basic program is supplemented by a number of other health programs, many of them covering wide geographic areas, such as home health care, emergency medical service, an Appalachia-wide health manpower recruitment, SAMA (Student American Medical Association) summer manpower projects and black lung programs.

The Commission invested during fiscal year 1974 over $25 million in Appalachian funds toward the accomplishment of its health goals. This figure included almost $10 million for 119 new projects and $15 million for 219 continuations of projects.

Comprehensive Health Demonstration Areas

The ARC health program began with the funding of eight health demonstration areas in 1968, was broadened to include a ninth in 1969, and three more in 1970. All but one of the Appalachian states now have such an area (see the map on page 44).

These areas were designed to offer comprehensive health services to individuals and families living within each area, including "health education, personal preventive services, diagnostic and therapeutic services, rehabilitative and restorative services and communitywide environmental health services." This extremely flexible program has stressed the concepts of comprehensiveness and continuity of care as well as the demonstration of innovative techniques in the delivery of services.

The original funding took the form of planning grants to designated multicounty councils, and construction and operating grants to back up these plans. In early days much emphasis was necessarily placed on the construction of the facilities so badly needed throughout much of the Region, but in recent years emphasis has shifted to human services.

Section 202 of the Act provided generally for grants of up to 80 percent of costs of construction or equipment and up to 100 percent for operations during the first two years of a project. Operations money of up to 75 percent of costs is also granted for the following three years. As Appalachian funding for the project decreases, slack is being taken up by so-called "third party" payments (i.e., Medicare and Medicaid), by fees charged to patients or by state and local public funds.

Each demonstration area is advised by a health council where representation is balanced among local health-care professionals, representatives of local government and the public at large.

One worthy example of a comprehensive health demonstration area is a seven-county program which serves over 213,000 Appalachians — the entire population of its area. This ambitious program, in its seventh operational year, coordinates a wide range of health services projects. New projects of this agency funded in fiscal year 1974 include an ambulatory care center, rural emergency medical system seminars, solid waste collection, the use of microwave television to link health service units, a feasibility study on health maintenance organizations, a program establishing a baccalaureate degree in nursing and an alcoholism treatment plan. Continued from earlier years were several mental health service, emergency medical service and home care projects.

The agency's extensive list of projects clearly indicates its interest in developing and testing a regional system of comprehensive health services which will utilize to the fullest extent existing health manpower, finances and physical resources. The major objectives of the program of this agency are:

- to aim the major program thrust toward the youth of the area, with primary emphasis on maternal care for high-risk mothers and on preschool, elementary and secondary school children, in an attempt to reduce the high incidence of infant mortality by 1975 and to eradicate by 1980 preventable chronic disease and disabilities in the segment of the population aged over 25.
- to provide adequate primary, definitive and qualitative health care for the segment of the population aged over 25, in the belief

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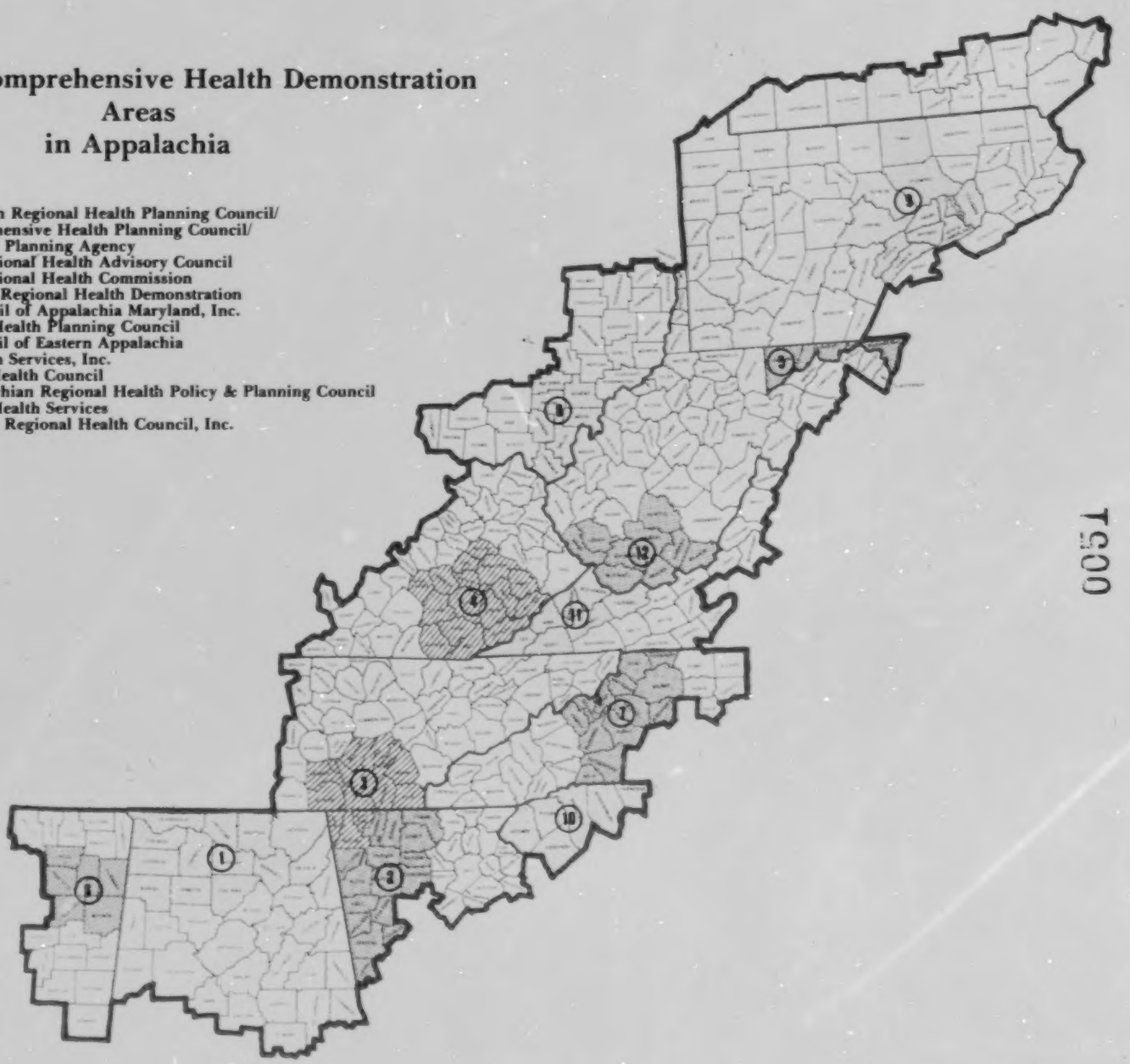
Section 202 Comprehensive Health Demonstration Areas in Appalachia

1. Tri-County Appalachian Regional Health Planning Council/ Muscle Shoals Comprehensive Health Planning Council/ Top of Alabama Health Planning Agency
2. Northwest Georgia Regional Health Advisory Council
3. Georgia-Tennessee Regional Health Commission
4. Southeastern Kentucky Regional Health Demonstration
5. Health Planning Council of Appalachia Maryland, Inc.
6. Northeast Mississippi Health Planning Council
7. Regional Health Council of Eastern Appalachia
8. The Ohio Valley Health Services, Inc.
9. Central Pennsylvania Health Council
10. South Carolina Appalachian Regional Health Policy & Planning Council
11. Virginia Appalachian Health Services
12. Southern West Virginia Regional Health Council, Inc.



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that better care and rehabilitation will enable these citizens to contribute in greater measure to the economic development of the area.

Comprehensive Health Planning

Comprehensive health planning under the Appalachian health program is designed to enhance the national comprehensive health planning program and speed the rate at which local communities establish planning agencies recognized by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). All agencies receiving planning assistance from the Commission must meet the criteria and guidelines of an official health planning agency under Section 314(b) of the Comprehensive Health Planning Act within two years. Eleven of the twelve of the Appalachian health demonstration areas already have been designated 314(b) agencies by HEW.

Planning for comprehensive health programs includes evaluating the health needs of people based on their geography, population size, economic levels, medical problems (malnutrition, black lung or poor mental health, for example); it also includes an examination of medical resources (facilities and health personnel) existing within an area. Further, health planning must determine whether an area will at some point be able to support its own health

Billy F. Barnes

Billy F. Barnes

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organization; if it will not, the plan must offer an alternative method of meeting costs. Defining, coordinating and monitoring funding, once it is received, is still another function that requires the health planning organization's skill.

There are 22 comprehensive health planning agencies, operating in 11 Appalachian states, which are funded through the Commission. Comprehensive health planning, since 1971, has been eligible to receive ARC funds outside ARC health demonstration areas as well as within them. In fiscal year 1974, the Commission spent $2,700,000 for these planning and development efforts.

One agency funded by the Commission is a 73-member planning council in its second year of organization; it serves 16 counties with a population of over 700,000. Its boundaries are coterminous with the local development district (LDD) boundaries, and it acts as the LDD's technical advisory committee for health planning and reviews health-related projects which come before the LDD. In addition to comprehensive health planning, the council has task forces organized in the areas of health education, mental health, primary care and emergency medical service. The council has sponsored the development of seven primary care clinics in its service area. The council is also working to identify missing health data for its area, has completed a study of short-term and undertaken a preliminary study of long-term hospital bed needs, has identified priority needs associated with the aging and is planning for health needs associated with child development. Recognizing the importance of community participation, the council sponsors continuing informational programs and runs a model workshop in health-planning issues for members of the 16 county health councils.

Primary Health Care

One area which has received priority attention from the ARC, especially over the past four years, is primary health care. As viewed by the Commission, primary health care means a system that offers people daily personal health care on a full-time, continuing basis. The comprehensive nature of primary health care requires that it include the maintenance of complete medical records and extend care, when necessary, to the secondary level (i.e., hospital services) and tertiary (i.e., highly specialized research-oriented services usually centralized in regional hospitals). In effect, this definition of primary care means that once an individual enters the comprehensive health care system for any reason, whether it is for examination, diagnosis or treatment, the primary health care component of the system makes available to him a full range of personal health services, from simple testing to specialized treatment.

As with comprehensive health planning, primary care projects in all Appalachian portions of the states have been eligible for ARC funding since 1971. In fiscal year 1974 the Commission invested $3,400,000 in over 70 primary care projects.

One illustration of these ARC monies in action is a primary health care clinic built by a rural community and staffed by two family nurse practitioners. The clinic's two nurse practitioners and the back-up services provided by a medical school 20 miles away serve a population of 5,000. The family nurse practitioner concept is an innovative approach to solving health problems in rural areas, since the nurse practitioner receives special training which enables her or him to perform many duties that until now fell only within the prerogatives of a medical doctor. This training takes many fewer years than the training of an M.D. A nurse-practitioner clinic can offer first-rate primary care, and, because a licensed medical doctor must work in consultation (usually daily) with the practitioner, patients are assured of receiving the type of comprehensive health care described earlier.

Family nurse practitioner and other types of physicians' assistants clinics are gaining increased recognition and support throughout the nation.

Black Lung Clinics

Under Section 202, three new clinics designed to screen and treat coal workers' pneumoconiosis (black lung) were funded by the ARC in fiscal 74. In Kentucky and Tennessee the projects, both diagnostic and treatment clinics with outreach, will be managed by the United Mine Workers' Division of Occupational Safety and Health, working through each state's health department. Kentucky's, which will serve a population of 53,000 in the mountains of Southeastern Kentucky, received $523,000 in ARC and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) funds. Tennessee's, which will serve 33,000 miners and their dependents in east Tennessee north of Knoxville, received $175,900 in ARC and NIOSH funds.

In Virginia a black lung clinic, under the management of the state health department, is in the process of being set up to offer screening and treatment, with one primary site at Lonesome Pine Hospital in Big Stone Gap, and two satellite centers in Wise and Tazewell. It will serve the seven counties of the Virginia health demonstration area, with a mining population of approximately 10,000. It received $282,000 in ARC and NIOSH funds.

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Christopher Kuhn

Child Development

Providing children and families with access to a system with a wide range of health, nutritional, educational and social services is the goal of the Commission's child development program. Child development is essentially geared toward supplying infants and preschool children, but also their families, with the proper tools for fully participating in today's world. Healthy development does not automatically occur for all children, and in many areas of Appalachia it is sorely lacking due to the Region's depressed economy and its physical and social isolation from existing child development opportunities.

Many studies have been made which show that the early childhood years are critical to a child's future emotional and physical well-being and ability to learn. These years, from 0 to 6, are the focus of the Commission program aimed at giving Appalachian children an opportunity to develop to their utmost potential.

In fiscal year 1974, $25,529,000 was channeled into child development through the ARC. Of this total, $23,473,000 was approved for 217 existing projects' continuation, and $2,056,000 was approved for 28 new child development undertakings.

Organizing and Planning

One of the first planning steps taken in the child development program was the organization of state interagency councils, which provided the process and mechanism necessary for bringing key agencies and individuals together in a united effort. These state councils are responsible for coordinating the overall range of needed children's services. There are basically two models for these state interagency councils in Appalachian states. In one, the state council, chaired by the Governor and comprising the heads of all state agencies serving children, establishes policy, develops interagency cooperative agreements and monitors multicounty administrative units. A subordinate interagency council at the multicounty level (usually coterminous with the local development district) establishes the administrative mechanism through which services are delivered at the local level.

In the second model, the state interagency council also establishes policy, but administration of the child development programs is carried out by line agencies at the state level, such as divisions of social services or departments of human resources.

In both models local development districts or child development councils at the multicounty level then function as the coordinating agency for local child development program operations in the areas of administration, community development and training. A development district may have a number of projects located throughout the counties under its jurisdiction. A central administrative team at the LDD level assists in securing community support as well as being the focal point for resource development (see below). Centralization of purchasing and payrolls allows directors of child development centers more time for the children and their curriculum. This coordination at the LDD level gives the entire area access to services and resources not readily available locally.

Resource Development

During 1974 the ARC child development program has made a number of positive contributions to the most important aspect of the Region's natural resources — its people. In 12 of the 13 states, over 5,100 persons have been employed by the child development program. These people have received training and education in addition to employment.

One of the important components of the program, quality day care services, frees parents to enter into the labor market or enroll in training and education programs which will prepare them for employment. Together with preventive medical and vital nutrition services for children, plus informational services for parents, day care significantly contributes to the development of Appalachia's people resource.

As a result of improving the job situation in many Appalachian communities, the child development program has substantially increased the number of dollars circulating in these locales. ARC grants have been used by child development planners to attract additional finances from many federal (Social Security, Title IV-A; Department of Agriculture; Mental Health; Maternal-Child Health, for example) and nonfederal (i.e., state) sources as well. There is no one source of funds which can provide sufficiently flexible

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funds or large enough amounts to establish broad categories of child development programs, but the mix of ARC funds, other federal funds and state and local monies has enabled the Appalachian states to take the lead nationally in child development in offering their citizens comprehensive programs.

Programs and Delivery Methods

Due to a widely scattered population, scarce service resources and poor transportation, delivery of child development services to Appalachians is a major problem. However, through its program, the Commission has implemented various approaches to service delivery which have successfuily eliminated many obstacles impeding the flow of services to children. These approaches:

- **Single agency.** An agency develops the capacity to deliver a specific range of services to a limited population. For services outside this range, individuals are referred to specialized agencies when necessary. An example of this is a day care center with social services, nutrition, education and limited medical capabilities for all enrolled children.
- **Multiple agency.** Various pieces of the delivery system are provided by the local agencies which have traditionally been in the business of supplying that service (the county health department does health screening, for example). Agencies agree to share information and referrals, as appropriate.
- **Structured coordination.** The creation of a special group to insure smooth and efficient use of all available resources and agencies. This special group exists, according to the particular state involved, on a local, county or even state level.

Christopher Kuhn

One multicounty project which uses the structured coordination approach involves three rural counties. A major hub organization uses a confidential computerized information system to assure maximum coordination of child development services. All the various service agencies within the counties comprise the total child development system. Once a child receives any one service, he or she is automatically incorporated into the entire program for possible referral, where necessary. Children may then obtain additional help without having to go through multiple intake procedures to determine eligibility for various programs or having to make complicated financial arrangements. Through all of these delivery systems children and their families become eligible for a wide range of services either directly or by referral methods. Each state's ARC child development system includes most of the following services: family planning; prenatal and postnatal care; pediatric health services; dental services; parent education; preventive services; special education for the handicapped and their families; center or family day care; mental health services; training and education for adults working in the program; transportation.

Comprehensive Services

The comprehensive nature of this ARC program guarantees that the system of services to children and adults is broad enough to meet their individual health, nutritional, educational and social needs. From family planning to counseling to medical care to education to combinations of all of these, the Commission's program stresses total care for children and their mothers from conception through the fifth year.

The ARC child development program has planned, developed and implemented over 233 projects which deliver child development services to over 103,000 children and their families. And though some of these projects are not necessarily unique in themselves, together they form a unique network. This planned, organized and delivered rural services system assures that all available resources are focused on the children who need them.

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Kenneth Murray

Education

In the years since the Appalachian Regional Commission was founded, significant progress has been made toward raising the educational level in the Region, so that Appalachian young people today find themselves much better trained to compete successfully in today's technological society. Students now have available many new types of courses and services which the Appalachia of 1965 could not offer them. Teachers and administrators find it possible to continue and upgrade their training so that they can do a better job of helping their students. Many classrooms, libraries, auditoriums, vocational shops and special facilities have been added to vocational and higher education institutions.

Vocational education

The Commission has always placed a high priority on vocational education, recognizing that economic development of the Region is dependent on the existence of a qualified labor force, without which no community can attract and hold the industries and employment it needs for stability and growth.

The initial goal established by the Commission in conjunction with the 13 Appalachian states was to construct and equip enough vocational education facilities to enroll 50 percent of the Region's 11th and 12th graders in job-relevant courses — a goal set in the expectation that approximately half of the Region's high school graduates would go on to college and that vocational training should therefore be available to the other 50 percent. Current figures indicate that 39 percent of the Region's juniors and seniors are enrolled in such courses.

During the first four years of the ARC program, the emphasis at the Commission was on building new schools. During the next five years the emphasis shifted to improving and expanding schools that were already in existence. This included constructing additional buildings and reequipping those already in place. By far the majority of the Commission's Section 211 (vocational education) funds are still being used for construction and equipment. In fiscal year 1974 construction and equipment projects were funded for a total of over $20 million. The facilities which have received Commission support under this program will be adequate to enroll 310,000 students when they are fully operational. (Higher education facilities and equipment in the Region have also received support; $2,409,000 in supplemental grants funds was expended in fiscal year 1974 for these purposes.)

A major objective of the Commission's program has been to tailor the vocational courses in ARC-funded schools to the job market. Students have a right to receive training appropriate for existing and future job opportunities. As a result, vocational education schools in the Region now offer such courses as air conditioning and heating, aircraft maintenance, auto body and fender repair, automobile mechanics, building trades maintenance, child care, cosmetology, data processing, dental assistant, merchandising, tool and die technology, and typing and stenography. In all, nearly 100 different courses are available throughout the Region in schools funded under the Act.

In 1971 Congress amended the Appalachian Regional Development Act so that vocational education funds could be used to support operating programs. This change in the Act was prompted by the rapid increase in vocational education enrollments and the sharp escalation in teacher salaries, which together placed a severe strain on operating funds in many parts of the Region. In fiscal 1974, 30 operations projects were funded for a total of $2.8 million. These projects were aimed at ensuring more efficient and more complete use of Appalachian-assisted facilities through programs that might, for example, instigate double shifts at schools or evening and weekend classes for adults. They were also designed to furnish additional services such as guidance and placement and provide special training programs in fields with critical manpower shortages.

The 1971 amendments to the Act also authorized grants for special demonstration projects in vocational and technical education which "will serve to demonstrate areawide educational planning, services and programs." In fiscal 1974 over $1.9 million was approved for 22 demonstration projects, including continuation of 17 projects funded the previous fiscal year. These demonstration projects are intended to find ways to make Appalachians more

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aware of the full range of occupational choices available to them and then to help them get the training necessary to obtain employment in the field of their choice. Priorities adopted by the Commission for these projects include:

- *more effective ways to utilize fully vocational and technical education facilities*
- *in-service professional training for adults*
- *home-based multimedia study programs for individuals, or self-paced programs*
- *innovative approaches to guidance and placement*
- *innovative facilities such as mobile classrooms or guidance centers, or individualized learning centers*
- *career education.*

Career education is a concept which involves making what happens in the classroom more meaningful to the individual student by relating it to the world and the way in which he will earn his living. It helps elementary students develop awareness of self and the world of work, provides work experiences for junior high students and teaches senior high students the knowledge and special skills they need to become employed or to pursue further education after high school.

Regional Education Service Agencies

The Commission has aided most of the Appalachian states to set up Regional Education Service Agencies (RESAs). Many Appalachian school districts have low tax bases and few students, a fact which does not make it economically feasible for them to provide basic educational and support services to their dispersed rural populations. By pooling their resources, however, different areas within the Region (see the map opposite) are now able to offer a wide range of shared services. These voluntary organizations of school districts, which have banded together to provide educational programs to their member agencies, are RESAs.

Not all RESAs have identical structures, but in the Appalachian Region there are certain characteristics that are considered essential. Each RESA must be a confederation of several school districts; since most school districts follow county lines, this means that RESAs are multicounty organizations. A RESA is usually a creation of the participating school districts, with the individual member districts retaining autonomy and local control. They, not the RESA, must make the decision as to what programs the RESA engages in; each district is also free to participate or not participate in each program.

A total of 18 operating RESAs were involved in a variety of programs and demonstrations during fiscal 1974. The programs included:

- *5 media services programs.* Typical services include an instructional development institute, delivery of materials from a central library and repair of audiovisual equipment.
- *8 early childhood education programs.* Forty professionals and 95 teacher-aids or paraprofessionals employed in these programs brought new opportunities to 4,888 children.

In a typical program, home visitors come once a week to each home on their list. They bring with them written materials or educational toys, the use of which they demonstrate to the parent of each child in a period of carefully guided play with the child. The parent is encouraged to continue these activities frequently during the week to spur the child's development. The child and parent also participate with four or five other children and parents in a weekly classroom session in a mobile van which comes to the neighborhood with a RESA staff instructor.

A demonstration early childhood program of another type using day care centers was so successful in West Virginia that the state subsequently established a statewide mandated program for five-year-olds.

- *11 special education programs.* In the 18 RESAs, screening and diagnostic services were performed for over 42,327 children with mental, physical, vision, hearing, speech or learning problems; 271 classes were conducted for their special needs. (In some cases, this screening was performed as part of the Commission's health program.) 129 teachers attended in-service courses for teaching the handicapped, while over 2,822 teachers were given assistance in regular classrooms. Psychological services were provided in two RESAs for 4,500 children.
- *8 staff development programs.* Staff development activities were provided for 8,699 teachers in 163 separate courses.
- *11 group-purchasing programs.* Small cooperative programs in group purchasing realized reductions of from 7 to 50 percent in purchasing costs.
- *6 administrative cooperation programs.* Resources were pooled to buy computer time from a nearby university.
- *9 higher education cooperating programs.* These programs involved in-service education, intern programs and research projects.
- *5 adult education programs.* About 3,500 adults participated in classes which prepared them for the General Education Development (GED) test.

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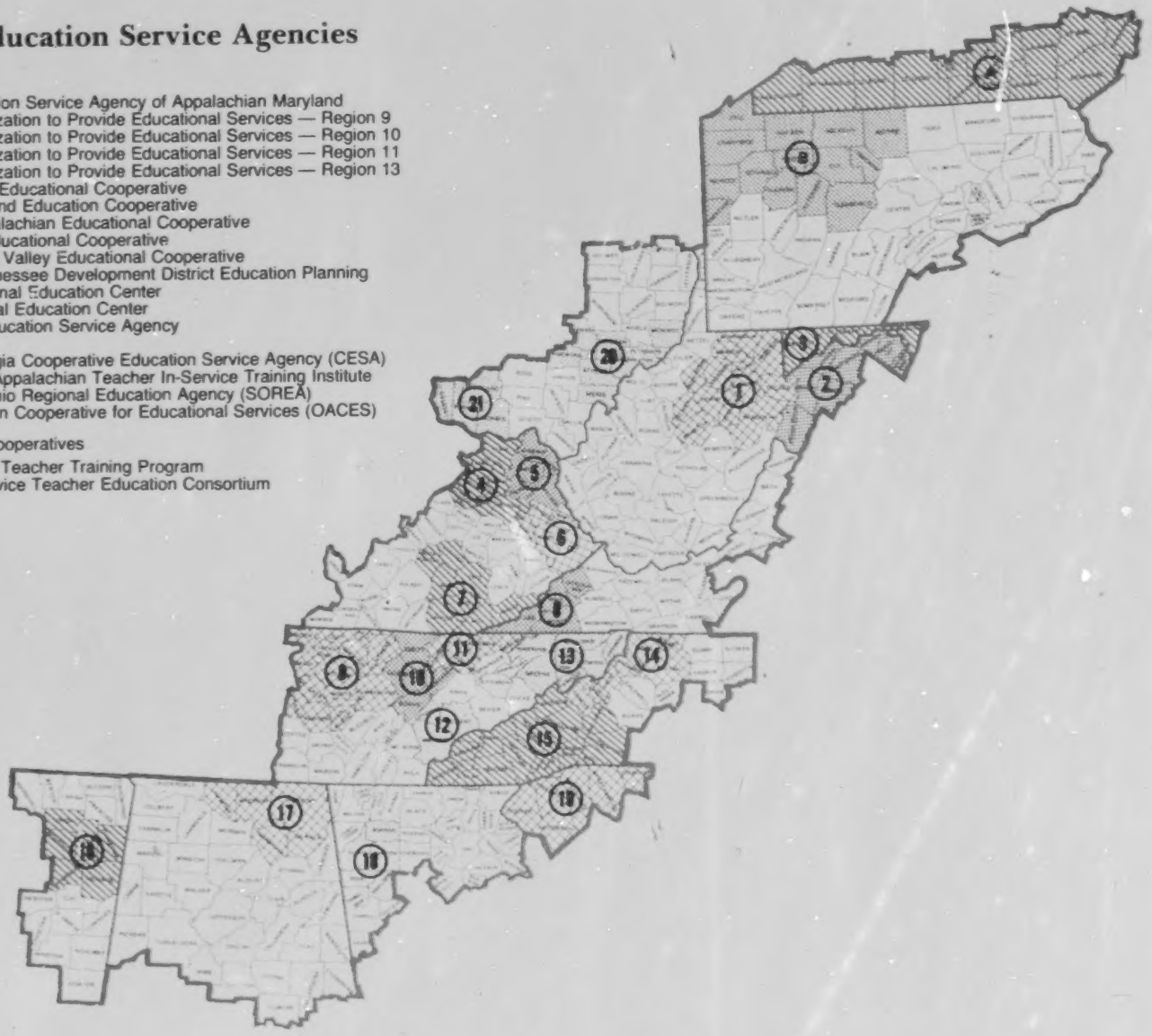
Regional Education Service Agencies

1. RESA III
2. RESA VIII
3. Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland
4. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services — Region 9
5. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services — Region 10
6. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services — Region 11
7. Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services — Region 13
8. DILENOWISCO Educational Cooperative
9. Upper Cumberland Education Cooperative
10. Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
11. Clinch-Powell Educational Cooperative
12. Little Tennessee Valley Educational Cooperative
13. Upper East Tennessee Development District Education Planning
14. Northwest Regional Education Center
15. Western Regional Education Center
16. Three Rivers Education Service Agency
17. TARCOG
18. Northwest Georgia Cooperative Education Service Agency (CESA)
19. South Carolina Appalachian Teacher In-Service Training Institute
20. Southeastern Ohio Regional Education Agency (SOREA)
21. Ohio Appalachian Cooperative for Educational Services (OACES)

Other Educational Cooperatives

A. Comprehensive Teacher Training Program
B. Regional In-Service Teacher Education Consortium



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The Appalachian Education Satellite Project

The Appalachian area was selected as one of three areas in the nation to participate in an extensive series of experiments, sponsored jointly by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), to determine whether a communications satellite is a feasible way to provide educational information to people in isolated rural areas.

In 1974-75 900 teachers in five main RESA centers (the Chautauqua, Maryland, DILENOWISCO, Clinch-Powell and TARCOG RESAs — see the list on page 51) and ten ancillary RESAs are receiving in-service education courses in basic elementary reading and career education via satellite. Videotapes of the courses are beamed via the Applications Technology Satellite (ATS-6), the most powerful communications satellite ever sent aloft, from the resource coordinating center (RCC) at the University of Kentucky, which prepared the courses, to the five main centers and then relayed to the ancillary RESAs. Each course includes not only the videotaped lessons but also programmed instruction (that is, additional assignments) based on the lessons, laboratory sessions and live seminars. Teachers at the five main RESA centers can ask questions, which are relayed to the seminar leader at the University of Kentucky and then answered during the seminar session. Thus the satellite's capacity for live question-and-answer sessions provides a two-way communication simulating a normal classroom.

In addition, Appalachian teachers have available for back-up help a carefully compiled depository of materials in the fields of basic elementary reading and career education, both while they are *taking the* courses and later when they put the principles learned into practice in the classroom. The RCC has developed a computer-based information system which is available to answer specific requests by participants. This system includes much of the available literature and instructional materials in these two fields. Teletype terminals at the main RESAs permit participants to assemble bibliographies on subjects of particular interest with great speed.

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Teachers attending the courses are receiving graduate credit from local universities and colleges. They will not be the only ones to benefit from the program since, when the year-long project is over, the videotapes and instructional material in the teacher-training program will be made available to statewide educational television stations, local public broadcasting stations, other RESAs and school districts in Appalachia. In this manner, the two courses are expected to reach at least 15,000 to 20,000 additional teachers.

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Community Facilities and Housing

It has become increasingly clear that the ability to attract new economic development to the Region depends upon the extent to which Appalachian communities can offer such amenities as decent housing, clean water and good sanitation, as well as well-equipped industrial sites. In fiscal year 1974 the Commission therefore decided to incorporate into one program a number of community facilities which it is funding under various sections of the Act. The new program will have five components: water supply, waste water treatment, housing development, solid waste treatment and expansion of parks and recreation facilities. It is designed to deliver a package of quality services adequate for the expansion or redistribution of population within the Region and for the new requirements of more sophisticated economic development, both now and in the future.

Water and Sewer

Under the supplemental grants section of the Act (see page 40), a sizable amount of money was spent during fiscal 1974 on water and sewer projects. Some of these were comprehensive projects involving whole systems, where a water supply source was installed (and often the water treated as well), water and sewer lines put in, and a sewage treatment facility built. Others were limited to one or more phases of either water or sewer systems. 39 new projects were approved in fiscal year 1974 in the amount of $10.7 million; 26, funded in the amount of $5.8 million, were continued from previous years.

In one typical project, a proposal was first submitted to the Commission to supply a sewer system for the approximately 300 residents of a small town in Mississippi, which had no sanitary sewer system at all. Each resident, and each business, had to furnish its own method of treatment, which created a serious public health problem. On investigation, it was discovered that a new industry was planning to locate near the town if waste water treatment facilities were available and that a tract of land suitable for further industrial development could also be served by the same sewage treatment system if the system were expanded somewhat. The system was therefore redesigned to serve the town residents and the industrial area. The new plant is now in operation and employs about 100 people.

In a North Carolina town, located near the Beech Mountain ski area and a number of other tourist attractions, the water system was over 40 years old. Many of the water lines were corroded and overloaded. The town had no fire department because of inadequate water supply and pressure. The lack of acceptable water and sewerage facilities inhibited new industry from moving into the area. With the help of ARC Section 214 funds, the water system was renovated and expanded with a 100,000-gallon storage reservoir, a new well, new and larger pipelines, gate valves and fire hydrants. The new system will meet fire underwriting requirements for industrial use and will be adequate not only for the use of the town's residents and businesses until an estimated date of 1990 but also for the summer tourists who constitute the town's chief industry.

Other Community Facilities

Commission funds have supported a variety of other community facilities. In fiscal year 1974 access roads have been funded under Section 201 and rural mass transit projects under Section 302 (see pages 37-8). Seven recreation projects were approved in the amount of $947,000; eight airport improvement projects were approved for a total of $503,000. The Commission's most extensive program in community facilities, however, has been in housing.

Housing

Much of Appalachian housing is still substandard in comparison with that in the nation as a whole. Substandard housing is often measured by counting the number of units without some or all plumbing (including toilet and bathing facilities and hot and cold running water) and/or the units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Based on this U.S. Bureau of the Census measure, 19.5 percent of all housing in the Region was substandard in 1970, as compared with 13.5 percent for the United States as a whole. In Central Appalachia, where 40.3 percent of the housing was rated as substandard, the problem was even more acute. Northern Appalachia was closer to the national average with 14.2 percent of its housing substandard. Sub-

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standard housing in Southern Appalachia amounted to 21.8 percent of the total occupied housing. Furthermore, much of the Region's housing is dilapidated; in fact, one out of four Appalachians is estimated to live in housing that needs replacement or repair.

Revolving Planning-Loan Fund. To help meet these needs, Congress in 1967 authorized the Commission to set up a revolving planning-loan fund to stimulate the construction of low- and moderate-income housing. A concept which originated with the Appalachian program and has since become the basis for a national housing program, the fund provides money for "planning loans," i.e., loans to cover specific items that a sponsor must pay for in order to make application for mortgage insurance commitment under Sections 221, 235 or 236 of the National Housing Act. Among these items are land options, market analyses, consultant and processing fees, preliminary architectural and site-engineering fees and construction-loan financing fees. The costs of these items can normally be included in a mortgage, which means that after a construction loan or a permanent insured mortgage has been approved for a project, the planning loan can then be repaid to the ARC revolving fund. The Commission program also provides that repayment of a planning loan may be waived if a nonprofit corporation is not able to obtain financing for its housing project or if the mortgage that is obtained does not provide for repayment of the planning loan. From the beginning of the ARC loan program through the end of fiscal 1974, the Commission approved 107 loans for a total of more than $4.5 million to stimulate the construction of approximately 12,153 units of housing. Of the planning loans approved, 57 are now active in the program. The active loans represent 6,679 dwelling units, with $2,241,796 disbursed.

Grants for Site Development and Off-Site Improvements. Experience with the revolving ARC planning fund showed that many Appalachian communities were still having difficulty in trying to provide housing for low- and moderate-income families. The three major causes of difficulty were: (1) the low incomes of the families to be housed in the projects, (2) the high cost of land development because of the Appalachian topography and (3) the fact that available building sites frequently have no access to community facilities such as sewer and water lines. The net result was that if rents and sale prices were set high enough to cover full development costs, they were so high that the housing was beyond the reach of the people the programs were intended to serve. On the other hand, if rents and prices were set low enough for these people to afford, the economic feasibility — and hence the federal funding — of the project was jeopardized.

To help solve this problem, Congress in 1971 amended Section 207 of the Act to permit the Commission to make grants to nonprofit organizations and public bodies to pay reasonable costs of site development and necessary off-site improvements. In a great many cases, these grants will make the difference between building or not building a housing project. Typical costs which can be covered include:

site development: excessive excavation, cutting and filling, rock excavation, piling and other similar conditions; demolition of existing structures, removal of debris and any salvageable material or equipment, disposal of old foundation material and filling of excavation.

off-site improvement: utility line extension, street grading, paving, curbs, gutters, drainage, and water and sewer extension. Through the end of fiscal 1974, the Commission has approved 13 grants, totaling $1,251,872, representing 862 dwelling units. Of these, 10 grants were in the active stage, totaling $1,040,790 and representing 740 dwelling units.

Other Assistance. These grant programs have only begun to scratch the surface of the extensive housing needs in the Region, but, largely because of other ARC assistance, Appalachian states now have an expanded institutional capacity to address housing needs. The Commission has given technical assistance to 10 of its 13 states in drafting the legislation which has permitted the creation of state housing finance agencies (New York took this step on its own). In the only two Appalachian states which do not yet have this legislation, Alabama and Mississippi, ARC is working with state legislators to draft it.

State housing finance agencies perform several very important functions:

- permit the states' borrowing power to be used to provide low-cost money for housing developments
- help local people with the necessary preliminary work for housing projects
- help create sponsoring agencies for housing projects
- bring together resources in the fields of development, financing and construction, all of which are needed for any given housing project
- provide general technical assistance.

The state housing agencies, although they are relatively new and in some cases not yet fully operational, have already placed $673.8 million in housing loans and mortgages. These funds were obtained through the floating of tax-exempt bonds.

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in some instances backed by state appropriations to the agencies, in others backed by the credit of the state. The monies thus lent are to be repaid through mortgage payments.

In other words, most Appalachian states are now in a position, through their state housing finance agencies, to supplement the flow of mortgage credit to low- and moderate-income families, as well as to help these families benefit from federal housing assistance. Loans to such families generally carry lower interest charges than the going market rate and are available to many borrowers who find commercial loans difficult to obtain.

In a number of instances, specific housing projects that received Appalachian planning-loan site grants have been financed through the state agencies.

The state housing finance agencies charge a small percentage on the loans they make, and, for the most part, fund their administrative costs out of this small charge, so that in essence they finance their own operations. However, the Appalachian state governments have provided over $10 million in direct support of them.

In addition, the Commission offers the Appalachian states a general program of technical assistance in planning and providing low- and moderate-income housing. Under this program, for example, Virginia is emphasizing the development and enforcement of housing and building codes. Pennsylvania is conducting an excellent housing technical assistance program which includes loans and grants as well as advice, and is also undertaking a one-year comprehensive evaluation of the state's housing policies and programs. By the end of fiscal year 1974, twelve Appalachian states had received grants, totaling nearly $1,700,000, under this program.

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Environment, Energy and Natural Resources

The 13 states of the Region have a wide variety of environmental problems, many arising out of the use of Appalachia's bountiful natural resources. All of the states have problems caused by some type of extraction of mineral resources by surface-mining methods. Surface coal mining occurring in eight of the states has resulted in the most severe and widespread problems. All of the states must deal with the need for disposal of solid waste (including junk cars). In much of the Region the mountainous topography is particularly susceptible to air pollution. The second-home industry is beginning to have an impact on the environment in some parts of the Region. The past degradation of the environment has left a heritage of damage; the nation's continuing need for Appalachia's coal and timber products and the persistent desire to seek out and develop scenic and wild areas mean that care is essential to avoid the same degradation in the future.

These problems have been addressed in the Appalachian Regional Development Act under several sections. Section 302 funds have been used for a wide range of research on air, energy, water, land use, mining, timber, minerals, solid waste, manpower, health, environmental planning and education. Section 202 monies have funded solid waste treatment and environmental health planning. Land stabilization and small watershed research were funded under Section 203, encouragement of timber development organizations under Section 204 and a water resources study under Section 206. Section 205 addresses mining rehabilitation and related problems. Section 214 has provided general supplemental funds to support federal basic grant programs in water and sewage. However, not all of these sections remain operational today. The small authorization for technical assistance to timber development organizations (Section 204) is nearly exhausted. No appropriations have been requested for Section 203, land stabilization, since 1970. No funds have been authorized for Section 212, water and sewer, since 1969, although Section 214 funds continue to support many water and sewer projects. The water resources survey (Section 206) was completed in fiscal 1970.

In recent years the Commission has taken steps to specify that physical projects which it supports be derived from or part of a comprehensive environmental plan. The Commission itself has worked to delineate the scope of various problems and to determine how they interrelate. The Commission has funded research on water resources, bituminous coal, coal manpower needs, coal mining occupational hazards, acid mine drainage and second-home development. Comprehensive studies of the Monongahela River basin and its pollution problems, of subsidence, energy, environmental education and the use of remote-sensing devices in land-use planning and environmental management have all been undertaken. Through all of these efforts in comprehensive environmental planning, the Commission's objective is to help the states develop and protect the Region's closely linked environment, energy and natural resources, and at the same time attain developmental goals.

Environment

The quality of the environment has a great deal to do with the economic development of the Region. Industries take this into account when they consider locating in an area. The public is no longer willing to accept the unsightliness and damage that pollution of all kinds can cause. Thus government bodies are coming to recognize that these problems must be solved and that the longer they wait, the more expensive the corrective process will be.

The Commission's on-going and newly approved environmental projects in fiscal year 1974 dealt generally with areawide approaches to mine-related problems, land-use techniques and options, environmental education and junk car removal.

Mine-Related Problems

Section 205 of the Act allows the Commission to provide funds through the Secretary of the Interior to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines, plan and execute projects for extinguishment and control of underground and outcrop mine fires, seal abandoned oil and gas wells, reclaim surface mine areas and mine waste banks on public lands and control or abate mine drainage pollution. New projects totaling nearly $5 million were approved

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under this section in fiscal year 1974.

□ *Mine Fires and Subsidence.* During fiscal year 1974 seven mine fire projects and one subsidence project were completed in Pennsylvania. The mine fire projects ranged in cost from $34,000 to over $2.5 million. Three more subsidence control projects in Pennsylvania were in progress, and a new one, with a budget of $1 million, was approved in West Virginia.

□ *Surface Mine Reclamation.* An Ohio industrial site project was completed during the year for a cost of $138,054. Two projects, one in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania, were approved.

□ *Mine Refuse Bank Reclamation.* A project costing $318,362 has been approved which will extinguish a smoldering refuse bank which has been polluting the air in the greater Fairmont area in West Virginia and creating dust in the village of Rivesville; it will also stop the seepage of acidic water into the Monongahela River and end the silt discharge to the Monongahela watershed. The reclamation work involves compacting the bank and adding fly ash to make a noncombustible land fill. Plans are being made to use the area as a site for needed housing.

□ *Mine Drainage Pollution Control.* Four mine drainage pollution control projects costing over $3 million were approved for the state of Maryland. One, the Georges Creek project in Allegany County, Maryland, will improve the quality of water flowing into the north branch of the Potomac River. The three other projects, Cherry Creek, Friendsville and Casselman, in Garrett County, will vastly improve the quality of the water flowing into the Youghiogheny River, a major tributary of the Monongahela. The Cherry Creek project will restore that creek to the point where it can support game fish, will also improve the water quality in Deep Creek Lake, a reservoir which is a principal recreational attraction in western Maryland and, finally, will upgrade the water quality of the Youghiogheny Reservoir downstream, into which Deep Creek Lake eventually drains.

□ *Other Projects.* Two new projects were funded to develop uses for coal mine refuse. The Governor's office of the state of West Virginia will develop tests and specifications for building roads out of coal refuse. Estill County, Kentucky, will study the establishment of new markets and the development of new industries for this waste material.

Land Use

Land is one of the nation's most important natural resources because it is a nonexpandable resource. Where restrictions on the use of land have been negligible and planning for its use tardy or nonexistent, governmental bodies have found themselves all too often faced with all sorts of problems: skyrocketing costs, population explosions that necessitate greatly increased public services, damage to the environment from insufficiently considered or too rapid growth, ecological disasters, destruction of developments on areas prone to flood, landslide and subsidence damage.

In an effort to avoid creating problems like these in the future, more and more jurisdictions are becoming interested in land-use planning — determining in advance which are the best and most appropriate uses for given parcels of land and, perhaps even more importantly, determining which uses will prove costly or destructive in the long run.

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In fiscal year 1974 the Commission approved projects designed to collect information on the physical characteristics of land which are needed for effective land-use planning. A contract was awarded to the U.S. Geological Survey to inventory the geologically oriented environmental problems in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area. This includes the preparation of slope stability maps indicating mine subsidence areas and of land-use maps. A second contract was awarded to Allegheny County. With this funding, the county planning department will apply the technical information being developed by the U.S. Geological Survey to prepare better zoning regulations and building requirements and will explore other ways of using the technical data for better land-use planning and management.

Steve J. Koski

Environmental Education

There is still a great deal Appalachians need to learn about their environment. They need to be more aware of present and potential environmental problems. To encourage this, the Commission funds environmental education projects. Bays Mountain Park, a 1,300-acre nature preserve located on a mountain top within the city limits of Kingsport, Tennessee, is funded by the city of Kingsport, Sullivan County and the Appalachian Regional Commission through the First Tennessee-Virginia Development District and the Upper East Tennessee Educational Cooperative.

The city of Kingsport, which owns and operates the park, has stated that the goals of the Bays Mountain nature area will be to preserve, protect, appreciate, understand and cherish all of life and the world it inhabits, with the primary emphasis on educating people to share these goals. The

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nature center has developed courses for students, to be used to supplement local school curricula, and for the general public as well. In the environmental-nature curriculum and the planetarium curriculum, an individual course for each grade (kindergarten through senior high) has been prepared. The environmental-nature curriculum begins for the kindergarten classes by stressing an awareness of the general environment. Senior high students are given several options: they may study, for example, forestry, wildlife management or geology. The planetarium courses, too, are designed to meet the needs of the students at each grade level. In the second year of operation, 163,959 visitors participated in the park's programs.

Junk Cars

There are no public places in Appalachia where residents can dispose of junk cars without charge. The cost and difficulty of transporting a worthless hulk to a dealer inhibits most people from removing junk cars from their property. All over the Region, abandoned junk cars have become health hazards and environmental pollutants which detract from the recreational and tourist potential of Appalachia's countryside.

In 1971 the Commission initiated a $1.3-million demonstration project for the removal of junk cars and durable waste which was intended to illustrate different possible institutional approaches to solving a common problem. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia are participating in eight separate junk-car-removal demonstration projects involving the joint efforts of civic groups and local governments.

Two Tennessee local development districts, Upper Cumberland Development District and Southeast Tennessee Development District, collected a total of 2,547 junk vehicles in their 24-county area during the first twelve months of the project. Area residents were informed about the project through "Turn in a Junkie" advertisements on radio, television and billboards and stories in the local newspapers. The project, now in its final phase, is being examined to see whether it can be used as the basis for a statewide program which would involve legislation, funding, administration, program standards and local assistance.

Energy

Because Appalachia is one of the nation's prime available sources of domestic energy, the Appalachian Regional Commission and the states recognize that they have a special responsibility to assist in the provision of an adequate supply of energy for the nation. The Commission and the states also recognize the importance of furnishing energy at prices that will permit the growth and development of all parts of the Region. Appalachia has a wealth of natural resources, especially coal, so that in a time of crucial national need for energy, Appalachia is going to play a newly significant role. Since coal mining has often been an exploiter of land and people in the past, the Commission has a responsibility to help the states utilize this new opportunity for accelerated coal production to serve sound economic development and conservation. The Commission and the states want to use the unique federal-state relationship they have developed to promote the nation's independence in energy but at the same time to further, not hinder, the Region's economic development through a sound policy of coal extraction.

One of the essential elements in providing an adequate supply of coal is effectively trained manpower. In fiscal year 1974 the Commission staff assessed what the manpower needs of the Appalachian coal industry would be, projected to 1980. Recognizing that forecasting of future needs or events for a particular industry is a difficult and constantly changing task, the Commission will periodically update its estimates in this assessment. The ARC staff estimates concluded that in 1980:

- Manpower requirements in Appalachia's coal industry will range from 83,200 to 112,100 workers, as compared to a potential available labor supply of between 77,600 and 102,300.
- The overall labor picture for the Region's coal industry will be one of reasonable balance between needs and supply. However, there will be an increased probability of spot manpower shortages and recruiting difficulties, particularly for supervisory and highly skilled manpower.
- Employment in Appalachia's coal industry will continue at a high level unless there is a massive shift to coal from the Western United States.

In addition to studying manpower needs, the Commission funded a number of new energy research projects. Pennsylvania was awarded a contract to study the feasibility of removing minerals containing sulfur from high-sulfur Pennsylvania coal. Low-sulfur coal is a cleaner-burning fuel that will help Pennsylvania electric utility companies meet air quality standards. The laboratory work and conclusions of the study will be conveyed to the mining industry for adaptation. In another project approved by the Commission, the Can-Do Industrial Park in Hazelton, Pennsylvania,

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will study the feasibility of locating a low-BTU gasification plant at their industrial park. The financing and engineering requirements of the plant will also be covered under the study.

Natural Resources

The Appalachian Region, with its plentiful supplies of many minerals, large timber tracts and scenery which attracts tourists and sportsmen, has a wealth of natural resources with potential for aiding the Region's economic development. The problem which must always be kept in mind is that productive use of these natural resources frequently carries with it a potential danger to the environment.

Recreation

Appalachia's rugged terrain has long attracted tourists and sportsmen. The same mountains which acted as a barrier to the Region's development left unspoiled scenic areas which can serve as the vacation mecca for the great urban concentrations on the Atlantic seaboard and in the industrial centers of the Midwest and South.

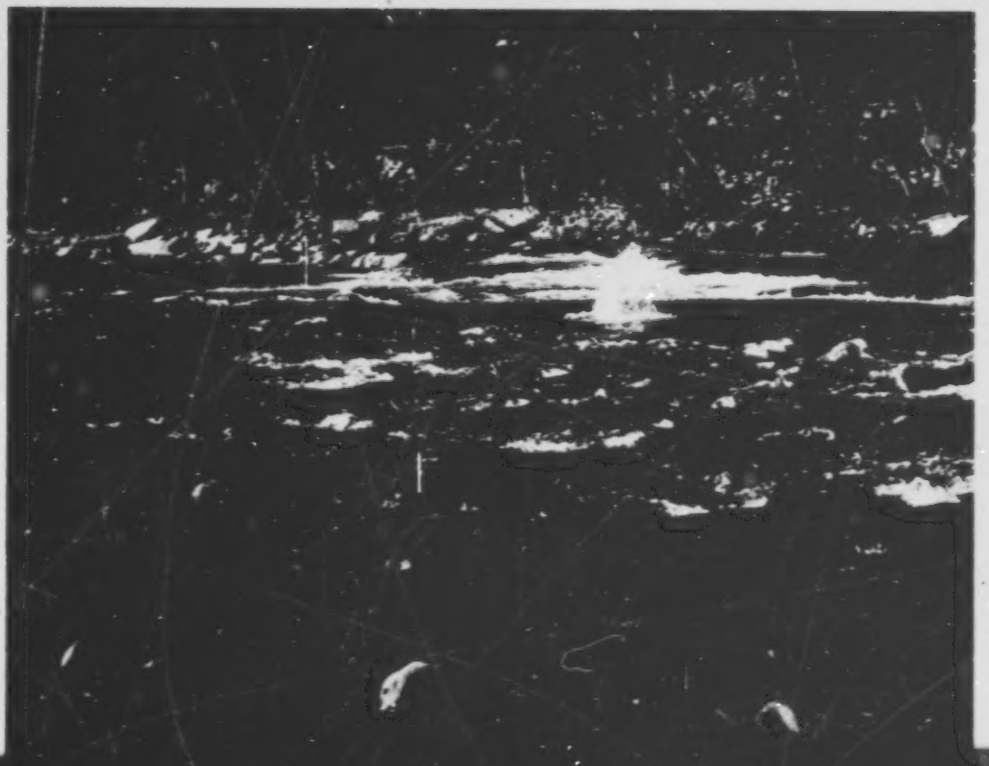
Second-home developments can yield both short- and long-term benefits to the Region. The demand for second homes and recreational sites increases the price of rural land, generates increased demands for the products and services of important industries in the Region, provides a market for lumber and other building materials and strengthens local area economics through the increased retail sales to second-home occupants. The Commission has funded a study and a film on the effects of second-home development (discussed on page 62).

Another example of research in recreation resources is a study funded by the Commission and the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and conducted by the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The Southern Highlands mountain resources management plan defines the Southern Highlands region as a multicounty area including eleven counties in western North Carolina, four counties in northwestern South Carolina and twelve counties in northern Georgia. The study sketches a plan and program for the orderly development and management of the natural and man-made recreation resources of this area. The three states recognize that they share a common resource base and that misuse or mismanagement of these resources in any one state would inevitably spread into the others. The plan was developed so that the multicounty area can influence the development of specific legislative and regulatory programs in each individual state for the good of all three states.

Each state focused on slightly different needs: Georgia on the needs for development, conservation and open-space management, North Carolina on the protection of recreation resources, South Carolina on a system of scenic roads and trails.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the thrust of the Commission's environment, energy and natural resources program is a deep concern with seeking ways to use Appalachia's resources and at the same time maintain and even improve the environment.



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Research and Planning

Since the beginning of the ARC program, research and planning have been directed at a wide spectrum of social and economic problems related to development of the Appalachian Region. Section 102 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act instructs the Commission to "conduct and sponsor investigations, research, and studies — and, in cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, sponsor demonstration projects designed to foster regional productivity and growth." Section 302 of the Act makes this possible by giving financial support for research and planning to three levels — the local development districts, the states and the Commission itself. A variety of projects have been funded encompassing LDD administrative grants, tropical storm Agnes relief, human resources, energy and environment.

Local Development Districts

For the past year local development districts have been eligible to receive special demonstration research and development funds under Section 302 of the Act. This program provides funding for a project that meets four important criteria:

- It must be innovative, something that has not been done by LDDs in the past.
- It must meet a specific and important need in the district where it is to be tried.
- It must be multipurpose and/or multijurisdictional; it cannot, even during the testing period, perform only one function for only one county or city.
- It must be a project which, if it works, could be continued as one of the activities within the demonstration LDD and which also could be duplicated in LDDs with similar problems elsewhere in the Region.

At the end of this fiscal year ten projects had been approved.

One of these projects, the Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission (GMAPDC) data-processing center, was set up to attack a problem shared by local governments all over the United States. Local governments are finding that the old manual methods of keeping records used in collecting taxes, maintaining lists of registered voters, preparing bills for water supply and solid waste collection and accounting for federal funds transferred under general revenue sharing will not do the job properly and on time. By banding together to set up a cooperative computer installation and then using the equipment on a time-sharing nonprofit basis, local governments can carry out these complex tasks within a reasonable span of time. It is this idea which is being tested and demonstrated by GMAPDC in its regional processing service center.

The major purpose of the data center is to show whether such a center, set up specifically to provide badly needed data-processing services to county and other local government units, can pay its own way after a reasonable period of initial funding. The project has now completed its first year of operation. The data-processing services available from the data center during this time include:

- property tax administration for ten counties and seven cities in the GMAPDC and three counties and five cities adjacent to the local development district
- utility billing for two cities
- payroll in one county and the GMAPDC data-processing center
- maintenance of the voter registration list in two counties
- student scheduling and grade reporting for schools in five counties.

As the project moves into the last 6 months of its 18-month funding period, it will concentrate on the services listed above. The center will continue to compile costs and charges to customers. By the end of the project, realistic charges for services will be determined so that the center will know if it can operate financially on its own. If this proves feasible, this demonstration project is expected to be widely copied.

In addition to funding demonstration projects, the Commission gives each local development district administrative grants from Section 302 funds to defray up to three-fourths of its operating expenses. These administrative funds are used to pay for office supplies and travel expenses and to hire staffs to provide technical assistance services to localities. Engineers, health planners, land-use planners, environmentalists and other professionals have been hired by the LDDs for this purpose.

State Research

Projects funded under the general heading of state research include projects developed at the state level, LDD level and

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occasionally at the county or municipal level. These projects analyze problems and propose solutions that help in overcoming adverse economic conditions. The rural mass transit studies described on page 38 are examples of state research.

In another example, eight Appalachian Ohio counties (Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington) participated in a study to stimulate the sheep-producing industry in the southeastern part of the state. Since the turn of the century there had been a decline in the sheep industry, caused by a failure to replace stock with high-quality breeding rams and ewes, the reluctance of farmers to use electric fence to replace the more expensive woven wire fence, the increased surface mining on sheep-grazing land, the reluctance of sheep farmers to use new production and management methods, an exodus of young people to higher-paying factory jobs, the gradual loss of the wool market to the synthetic fibre market and erratic wool prices. The project was able to devise workable solutions to some of these problems.

Approximately 1,690 ewes and 81 rams were purchased from the Western states and integrated into existing flocks. The effect this has on raising the quality of the sheep stock will become apparent after several crops of lambs have been sold and the length of ewe life, ewe fertility, quality of lambs and wool, and stock hardiness under Ohio conditions have been evaluated.

Five demonstrations of electric fencing are now in progress and have successfully shown that the prohibitively expensive woven-wire fence can be replaced.

During the past 20 to 25 years the southeast Ohio livestock man has lost much of his land to surface mining. This has deterred long-term planning and large investments in livestock farming. At the present time the acreage being mined is decreasing, and there is an increasing emphasis on reclamation with the recent passing of a tough reclamation law in Ohio. There is no more profitable post-strip-mining enterprise for this land than sheep farming. One strip-mine company is now pasturing sheep on stripmined land. Another company is in the process of renting land for sheep pasturing to farmers. Since a successful sheep industry depends in part on better management practices, a well-attended short course for area sheep producers just starting in the sheep industry was set up, and an adult education vocational school program in sheep production is being designed.

Although problems still have to be worked out, the project believes it can demonstrate that there is a profitable future in raising sheep.

Another state research project was administered by the state of Georgia. A 20-minute-long color film produced by Georgia is designed to stimulate viewer awareness of and sensitivity to the environmental issues facing the contemporary and changing mountainous areas of northern Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. *Region in Change* documents a shift in use of large tracts of land from family-owned farms, forests and undeveloped mountains to second homes, vacation homes and recreational areas for nearby urban populations. The changes in existing land-use patterns have brought about some irreversible consequences for the environment. The film examines what is occurring in sections of the mountains where large second-home or recreational developments have sprung up and shows a need for balancing environmental concerns with concerns for recreational outlets, improvements in land-use programs and better coordination of public and private actions. This film is available for use by the public from the News and Public Affairs Office at the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Commission Research and Planning

Under Section 302 of the Act the Commission explores new ways to strengthen and improve the states' capacity to plan and design, set priorities for, administer and coordinate public programs that will economically develop the Region.

To assess the impact of the Appalachian regional development program on the Region in the past decade, Section 302 research funds were used to sponsor the Commission's program design effort (see page 7). Program design has been assessing past development efforts in order to determine better what the Commission's future programs and directions should be. The state representatives have participated extensively in the subcommittees' research and analysis of specific program areas. Public meetings held in all 13 states will seek to explain past accomplishments and present needs in the Region and present tentative plans, proposals and recommendations for the continued successful development of the Region. The meetings will solicit views of local leaders and citizens to determine how they would like the development program to assist them in improving the quality of life in Appalachia.

An example of Commission research is a study of recreational properties in Appalachia. The first report, which has been completed, analyzes the markets for recreational properties in the Appalachian Region, including factors of supply and

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demand and future projections. The second report will study the impact that a recreational land development project has on the host community.

The recreation study points out that concentrations of existing recreational properties are found in the Highlands, Blue Ridge and Cumberland regions of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee, the Poconos of Pennsylvania and elsewhere throughout the state, the Southern Tier and Catskills of New York and in the Appalachian portion of Ohio. The report estimates that the Region contains approximately 730,000 recreational lots and 260,000 leisure homes. These figures represent about 5 percent of the total recreational lots and 12 percent of the leisure homes in the United States. The Region has about 223,000 leisure homeowners, or about 8 percent of the total group in the U.S. If the Region does indeed contain 12.1 percent of all leisure homes in the U.S., a considerable number of the owners of these homes must have their primary homes outside the Region.

Many families today have both time and money to spare, a combination which has greatly increased interest in owning recreational properties.

In the past most local communities have welcomed the advent of recreational property development in anticipation of increased property taxes, expenditure patterns and additional demands for related goods and services. Unfortunately, these benefits have frequently been outweighed by additional public costs, as more public services are required, as taxes remain low because recreational land is not developed and as pollution of the environment must be dealt with. To insure that future recreational land development is a positive factor, states and local development districts in the Region must be adequately prepared. Public controls and guidelines such as zoning, subdivision relations, environmental impact statements and building codes need to be considered carefully in advance.

How large the future potential demand for recreation properties in the Region will be, is subject to question. Since recreation property is not a major necessity such as food, clothing and lodging, it tends to be in less demand during periods of recession. The energy problem may also affect the market negatively.

This study will help public officials to assess which areas have the greatest potential for development without harm to the environment and also which areas need the closest controls to avoid any such damage.

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Appendix A

Fiscal Year 1974 Projects

Alabama	66
Georgia	70
Kentucky	75
Maryland	80
Mississippi	83
New York	86
North Carolina	90
Ohio	94
Pennsylvania	98
South Carolina	104
Tennessee	108
Virginia	112
West Virginia	115

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Alabama

Population (in thousands)	
State Total	**3,539.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,201.1**
Bibb	14.0
Blount	30.4
Calhoun	103.8
Chambers	35.5
Cherokee	17.2
Chilton	27.1
Clay	13.0
Cleburne	11.2
Colbert	50.1
Coosa	11.0
Cullman	56.6
De Kalb	45.6
Elmore	36.0
Etowah	94.6
Fayette	16.2
Franklin	25.6
Jackson	42.6
Jefferson	646.3
Lamar	15.2
Lauderdale	71.1
Lawrence	27.7
Limestone	42.7
Madison	187.1
Marion	26.0
Marshall	56.9
Morgan	81.3
Pickens	21.4
Randolph	18.0
St. Clair	32.1
Shelby	42.3
Talladega	63.5
Tallapoosa	34.8
Tuscaloosa	122.3
Walker	62.2
Winston	19.6

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 76.

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Earl Dotter

Alabama

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Development Program[1]	Blount	$ 58,560	$ 157,196	$ 215,756
Early Child Development Program—Area III[1]	Calhoun	62,870	205,184	268,454
Early Child Development Program—Area II[1]	Cherokee	17,140	56,099	73,349
Family & Child Development—11th Area[1]	Chilton	62,281	190,191	252,472
Child Development Program—Area IV[1]	Cleburne	19,346	60,535	79,881
Family & Child Development Program[1]	Coosa	96,713	15,870	188,765
Early Childhood Development Program—Area I[1]	Etowah	132,256	458,431	596,720
Day Care Services, Inc.[1]	Jefferson	75,543	226,518	302,601
Early Childhood Education Services Outreach[1]	Jefferson	21,592	0	36,575
Family & Child Development Program—11th Area[1]	Shelby	73,272	224,983	298,255
Child Development Program[1]	St. Clair	104,297	322,063	427,760
Child Development Project[1]	Walker	99,267	299,943	399,210
Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	230,233	243,000	630,977
Child Development Program—Area V[1]	Multicounty	178,478	580,438	759,716
Early Childhood Development Program—Region III[1]	Multicounty	22,115	61,426	83,541
East Alabama Early Child Development Program District Staff[1]	Multicounty	23,621	70,982	94,643
Family & Child Development—Area VI[1]	Multicounty	128,989	394,288	523,277
Health & Education Consortium—Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	424,183	1,287,255	1,712,274
Child Development Program Technical Assistance & Monitoring[1]	Multicounty	7,483	20,790	28,273
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,838,239**	**$4,875,192**	**$6,972,499**

[1] Continuation: Financial support for the project for an additional year beyond the initial first year grant period.

[2] Increase: Additional ARC funds approved during the budget year.

[3] Overrun: An upward revision of estimated costs of a project after approval under both the basic federal and ARC assistance program, OR a bid overrun (i.e., bids incurred exceed estimate costs) OR a case where actual cost incurred exceeds accepted bids.

[4] Revision: An increase or decrease in local, state or federal costs of a previously approved project.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
District Health Services	Cullman	$ 94,757	$ 0	$ 188,993
Eliza Coffee Memorial Hosp. Construction	Lauderdale	200,000	4,000,000	8,713,785
Primary Health Care Project[1]	Lawrence	307,759	0	424,129
Allied Health Technology Program[1]	Limestone	65,673	0	87,566
Calhoun Community College Allied Health Building	Limestone	187,500	0	375,000
Associate Degree Nursing Satellite Program	Multicounty	26,741	0	37,281
Associate Degree Nursing Program[1]	Multicounty	139,047	0	278,122
Comprehensive Alcoholism Services[1]	Multicounty	151,803	0	202,404
Comprehensive Health Planning—Muscle Shoals[1]	Multicounty	51,984	0	70,47[illegible]
Comprehensive Health Planning Program	Multicounty	61,200	0	92,71[illegible]
Comprehensive Health Planning—Top of Alabama[1]	Multicounty	75,850	0	108,022
Consolidated Public Health Dept.	Multicounty	197,881	0	847,881
Dental Health Component Project[1]	Multicounty	21,802	0	29,069
District Air Pollution Control Program[1]	Multicounty	27,553	49,671	77,224
Emergency Medical Service Coord. Project	Multicounty	23,820	0	27,260
Emergency Communications Network	Multicounty	39,375	0	52,500
Family Nurse Practioner Graduate Program	Multicounty	35,434	0	52,546
Family Practice Residency	Multicounty	47,900	0	89,950
Health Careers Guidance[1]	Multicounty	22,400	0	22,447
Health Program Coord.	Multicounty	26,550	0	35,400
Home Health Nursing Services	Multicounty	217,806	0	229,521
Medical & Paramedical Student Recruitment Program[1]	Multicounty	53,337	0	71,450
Mental Health Technology—John Calhoun State Technical Jr. College[1]	Multicounty	69,636	0	92,848
Northeast Alabama Health Development[1]	Multicounty	65,000	0	96,717
Northern Alabama Occupational Health Services[1]	Multicounty	78,546	0	79,396
Project Rescue for the Retarded[1]	Multicounty	300,569	0	433,571
Respiratory Clinic Program[2]	Multicounty	152,801	0	156,624
Tennessee Valley Rehabilitation Center[1]	Multicounty	157,994	0	282,246
West Alabama Comprehensive Health Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	60,600	0	91,183
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,961,318**	**$4,049,671**	**$13,346,320**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
H. M. Ayers State Technical College Addition	Calhoun	$ 111,510	$ 44,010	$ 223,020
George C. Wallace Technical Community College Learning Resource Center	Cullman	200,000	112,200	400,000
Area Vocational Technical School	Elmore	300,000	112,800	600,000
Gadsden State Jr. College	Etowah	225,000	125,000	700,000
Bessemer State Technical College Construction	Jefferson	125,000	75,000	250,000
Parker Area Vocational Center Addition	Jefferson	150,000	64,500	300,000
Area Vocational School Expansion	Lawrence	150,000	90,000	300,000
Vocational Technical Center	Limestone	225,000	100,000	450,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Vocational Technical Center Expansion	Madison	225,000	100,000	450,000
State Jr. College Vocational Training Center[3]	Tallapoosa	75,500	27,331	151,000
State Trade School Addition	Walker	225,000	100,000	450,000
Industrial Development Training Program[1]	Multicounty	300,000	0	400,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,312,010**	**$ 950,841**	**$4,674,020**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Area Water System	Calhoun	$ 213,300	$ 0	$ 711,000
Jacksonville Water System	Calhoun	226,300	0	755,700
Hospital	Clay	233,000	937,500	1,562,500
Fort Payne Water System Improvements	De Kalb	131,622	0	263,245
Water System	Elmore	400,000	0	800,000
Russellville Water Improvements	Franklin	84,200	0	235,500
Warrior River Water & Fire Protection Authority	Jefferson	135,810	0	370,810
Florence Water Improvements	Lauderdale	360,000	0	1,634,000
Hobbs Island Water System	Madison	234,387	0	468,774
Hamilton Water Improvements	Marion	227,700	0	504,300
South Union Jr. College Science & Fine Arts Building	Randolph	150,000	0	600,000
Mental Health Center	Talladega	30,000	390,000	650,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,426,319[5]**	**$1,327,500**	**$8,555,829**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Development Planning & Technical Assistance	Bibb	$ 35,000	$ 35,000
Birmingham Regional Planning Commission[1]	Multicounty	75,000	100,000
Central Alabama Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	20,142	26,856
East Alabama Library Cooperative	Multicounty	115,362	153,815
Economic Impact of Energy Crisis Study	Multicounty	126,600	190,870
Local Government Fiscal Planning & Budgeting	Multicounty	36,900	36,900
Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments[1]	Multicounty	59,998	79,997
North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments[1]	Multicounty	55,819	74,425
TARCOG Human Resources Program	Multicounty	42,759	85,518
Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments[1]	Multicounty	64,950	86,601
West Alabama Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	45,000	60,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 677,530**	**$ 929,962**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $950,841 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Alabama amounted to $3,303,960.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Georgia

Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**4,786.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**891.3***
Banks	6.4
Barrow	18.0
Bartow	35.9
Carroll	49.9
Catoosa	30.2
Chattooga	21.7
Cherokee	35.1
Dade	11.5
Dawson	3.9
Douglas	36.9
Fannin	13.7
Floyd	75.7
Forsyth	19.7
Franklin	13.3
Gilmer	9.6
Gordon	26.0
Gwinnett	89.9
Habersham	22.2
Hall	64.2
Haralson	17.0
Heard	5.7
Jackson	22.5
Lumpkin	9.2
Madison	15.0
Murray	15.0
Paulding	19.9
Pickens	10.0
Polk	30.8
Rabun	9.0
Stephens	21.8
Towns	4.6
Union	7.4
Walker	52.9
White	8.2
Whitfield	58.5

*Total does not add because of rounding of county totals in the SMSAs.

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 92.

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Georgia

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care Center[1]	Barrow	$ 21,500	$ 52,800	$ 74,300
Day Care Center[1]	Bartow	27,300	60,000	90,300
Day Care Center[1]	Carroll	24,996	60,001	85,797
West Georgia College Model Comprehensive Child Care Project[1]	Carroll	45,000	0	45,000
Ballground Day Care Center[1]	Cherokee	12,000	29,400	41,400
Toonigh Day Care Center[1]	Cherokee	17,000	53,378	78,142
Waleska Day Care Center[1]	Cherokee	26,000	36,000	62,000
Day Care Center[1]	Dawson	21,730	48,000	71,230
Berry College Staff Development Project[1]	Floyd	25,000	0	25,000
Day Care Center[1]	Floyd	23,125	42,000	65,125
Day Care Center[1]	Floyd	37,730	96,000	139,730
Day Care Center[1]	Forsyth	29,790	44,684	117,999
Day Care Center[1]	Gilmer	18,496	45,604	64,400
Day Care Center[1]	Gordon	34,000	90,000	124,000
Day Care Center[1]	Gwinnette	31,000	50,398	86,389
Brenau College Infant Care Center[1]	Hall	62,640	0	76,675
Child Development Program[1]	Hall	22,032	50,400	72,432
Day Care Center[1]	Haralson	63,601	97,888	161,489
Day Care Center[1]	Heard	25,000	60,000	85,000
Child Development Program[1]	Jackson	20,000	60,000	80,000
Day Care Center[1]	Lumpkin	18,000	36,000	55,617
Day Care Center[1]	Madison	25,200	60,000	85,200
Day Care Center[1]	Paulding	36,300	90,000	129,300
Day Care Center[1]	Pickens	25,000	57,600	83,200
Day Care Center[1]	Polk	10,000	50,000	80,000
Day Care Center[1]	Towns	25,770	60,000	87,160
Day Care Center[1]	White	26,500	48,000	74,500
Atcooga Day Care Center[1]	Whitfield	12,000	36,000	48,000
Whitfield-Dalton Day Care Center[1]	Whitfield	2,730	38,220	57,600
Whitfield-Varnell Day Care Center[1]	Whitfield	20,000	50,400	71,200
Child Care Project—Coosa Valley District[1]	Multicounty	123,735	0	123,735
Child Care Project—Georgia Mountains District[1]	Multicounty	220,481	0	220,481
Child Care Project—North Georgia District[1]	Multicounty	98,420	0	98,420
Child Care Project Shared Personnel[2]	Multicounty	20,150	0	20,150
Child Care Project Shared Personnel[1]	Multicounty	238,929	0	238,929
Child Development Outreach Program—Georgia Mountains[1]	Multicounty	75,196	173,192	248,388
Family & Child Outreach[1]	Multicounty	105,047	315,140	420,187
Homebound Child Development Project[1]	Multicounty	34,750	104,250	139,000
Lower Appalachia Coordinating & Training Program[2]	Multicounty	4,375	0	4,375
Lower Appalachia Coordinating & Training Program[1]	Multicounty	49,467	0	49,467
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,759,990**	**$2,095,355**	**$3,981,317**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Floyd Jr. College Associate Degree in Medical Lab Technology	Floyd	$ 33,504	$ 0	$ 37,520	$ 105,456
Floyd Jr. College Associate Degree in Nursing[1]	Floyd	$ 180,429	0	14,920	265,228
Floyd Jr. College Health & Science Building Construction	Floyd	530,000	70,000	0	750,000
Floyd Jr. College Human Services & Health Technology Program	Floyd	97,665	0	0	120,810
In-Service Continuing Education[1]	Floyd	36,851	0	0	48,913
Mental Health Center[1]	Floyd	90,787	0	0	291,751
Training Center for Mentally Retarded Construction	Pickens	30,000	0	0	58,576
Allied Health Manpower Training Program Demon.[1]	Whitfield	51,914	0	0	69,088
Cheerhaven School for Mentally Retarded Construction[4]	Whitfield	42,731	0	0	76,678
Hamilton Memorial Hosp. Newborn Care Center Construction[3]	Whitfield	100,801	0	0	126,002
Comprehensive Health Planning[1]	Multicounty	51,504	0	0	68,672
Community Mental Health Center[1]	Multicounty	203,144	0	0	312,545
Day Care Training for the Mentally Retarded[1]	Multicounty	78,181	0	0	104,084
Dental Health Services Demon.[1]	Multicounty	110,939	0	0	111,239
Health Scholarships[1]	Multicounty	82,069	0	0	109,425
In-Service Continuing Education[1]	Multicounty	40,166	0	0	53,552
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	110,432	0	0	147,243
Staff Coordination for Day Centers for Mentally Retarded	Multicounty	159,450	0	0	210,850
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,030,567	$70,000	$ 52,440	$3,030,112

Section 202 (Health)—Georgia-Tennessee

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Center[3]	Marion	$ 32,900	$12,093	$ 0	$ 62,133
Dental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	196,559	0	0	262,079
East Tennessee Health Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	60,000	0	33,695	140,993
Expansion and Demon. of Speech & Hearing Services[1]	Multicounty	62,505	0	0	99,460
Georgia-Tennessee Regional Public Health Services[1]	Multicounty	247,740	0	0	382,850
Northwest Georgia Mental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	53,977	0	0	142,159
Orange Grove Center for the Retarded[1]	Multicounty	142,090	0	304,186	839,602
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	163,720	0	9,000	230,645
Regional Emergency Medical Services Expansion & Coordination[1]	Multicounty	39,600	0	40,800	202,200
Regional Health Education Materials Center[1]	Multicounty	22,947	0	0	27,805
Regional Information & Referral Center[1]	Multicounty	25,080	0	0	41,200
Southeast Tennessee Area Health Education Center[1]	Multicounty	180,009	0	8,000	228,543
Southeast Tennessee Mental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	116,214	0	0	151,214
Speech & Hearing Center[1]	Multicounty	28,080	0	0	65,656
Speech & Hearing Center[1]	Multicounty	25,755	0	0	60,270
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,397,176	$12,093	$ 395,681	$2,936,809

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Housing Development Program	Multicounty	$ 103,819	$ 103,819
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 103,819	$ 103,819

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0080

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Winder-Barrow Comprehensive High School	Barrow	$ 300,000	$ 180,000	$ 600,000
Comprehensive High School Expansion	Cherokee	100,000	60,000	212,000
Comprehensive High School	Gwinnett	325,000	195,000	650,000
North Georgia Voc. Tech. School Learning Resource Center	Habersham	290,000	85,000	750,000
Lanier Area Voc. Tech. School[3]	Hall	85,000	0	94,275
Comprehensive High School	Whitfield	325,000	195,000	650,000
Dalton Jr. College	Whitfield	101,040	203,000	380,040
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,526,040**	**$ 918,000**	**$3,336,315**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Blue Ridge Sewage Collection	Fannin	$ 90,000	$ 0	$ 300,000
Blue Ridge Water System	Fannin	160,000	0	833,250
Buford Trout Hatchery	Forsyth	257,300	435,000	1,127,300
Hospital Modernization	Jackson	200,967	292,000	848,427
Hospital Equipment	Lumpkin	150,000	50,000	550,000
Chatsworth Water System Expansion	Murray	258,000	0	518,000
Pickens Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion[3]	Pickens	90,000	0	120,000
Recreation Park	Towns	60,000	102,000	204,000
School Systems Improvement	Multicounty	83,259	138,765	277,530
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,349,526[5]**	**$1,017,765**	**$4,778,507**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Atlanta Regional Commission[1]	Multicounty	$ 57,239	$ 82,731
Chattahoochie Flint Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	12,489	16,652
Coosa Valley Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	70,238	93,650
Georgia Mountains Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	72,930	97,240
Georgia Mountains Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	65,000	86,667
Georgia Mountains Regional Data Processing Service	Multicounty	120,200	160,263
North Georgia Junk Car Program	Multicounty	28,590	46,090
Northeast Georgia Area Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	54,750	73,000
Northeast Georgia Junk Car Program	Multicounty	12,638	16,850
Northwest Georgia Education Service Agency	Multicounty	41,650	100,650
Student Involvement in Community Service	Multicounty	22,000	29,915
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 557,824**	**$ 803,708**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $988,000 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Georgia amounted to $2,337,526.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0081

Kentucky

0082

Population (in thousands)	
State Total	**3,342.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**927.0**
Adair	14.7
Bath	9.4
Bell	32.7
Boyd	52.6
Breathitt	15.1
Carter	20.7
Casey	13.3
Clark	25.8
Clay	19.4
Clinton	8.6
Cumberland	6.9
Elliott	5.8
Estill	13.1
Fleming	11.6
Floyd	39.5
Garrard	9.2
Green	10.5
Greenup	32.8
Harlan	40.8
Jackson	10.2
Johnson	19.8
Knott	16.2
Knox	26.1
Laurel	28.8
Lawrence	11.9
Lee	6.9
Leslie	12.4
Letcher	25.6
Lewis	12.4
Lincoln	17.4
McCreary	13.4
Madison	44.6
Magoffin	10.9
Martin	10.4
Menifee	4.4
Monroe	12.4
Montgomery	16.7
Morgan	10.0
Owsley	5.3
Perry	27.0
Pike	66.0
Powell	7.9
Pulaski	38.5
Rockcastle	12.6
Rowan	17.5
Russell	11.9
Wayne	15.0
Whitley	26.4
Wolfe	5.9

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 84

E. S. Preston

Kentucky

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Infant & Preschool Project[1]	Multicounty	$1,197,946	$1,947,093	$3,188,089
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,197,946**	**$1,947,093**	**$3,188,089**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Emergency Ambulance Services Project[1]	Bell	$ 49,070	$ 0	$ 160,549
Regional Solid Waste Disposal System[1]	Bell	72,320	0	160,361
Primary Care Center, Inc.	Clinton	245,429	0	327,339
Travel Clinic & Training Program for Communication Disorders[1]	Fayette	55,980	0	74,606
Clover Fork Outpatient Medical Project[1]	Harlan	115,010	0	313,094
Health Maintenance Organization[1]	Harlan	599,939	0	1,545,237
Big Sandy Health Planning Services[1]	Multicounty	24,896	0	33,263
Black Lung Program	Multicounty	291,058	41,500	345,558
Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Service[1]	Multicounty	117,721	0	156,962
Buffalo Trace Area Health Planning[1]	Multicounty	13,726	0	36,408
FIVCO Area Health Planning Services[1]	Multicounty	40,186	0	53,586
Gateway Health Planning Services[1]	Multicounty	59,335	0	79,113
Health Professions Scholarship Program[1]	Multicounty	111,946	0	166,067

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0083

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Instructional Pilot Program in Allied Health Occupations[1]	Multicounty	49,599	0	75,626
Lake Cumberland Health Planning Services[1]	Multicounty	44,632	0	59,510
Planning & Administration[2]	Multicounty	13,100	0	17,467
Red Bird Primary Care Center	Multicounty	120,399	0	170,690
Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital[3]	Multicounty	200,993	0	251,241
Rural Health Center[1]	Multicounty	130,134	0	151,384
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,355,473	$ 41,500	$4,178,061

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Housing Project for Elwood Courts	Pike	$ 80,663	$ 80,663
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 80,663	$ 80,663

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
High School Voc. Ed. Dept. Construction & Equipment	Fleming	$250,000	$150,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 500,000
High School Voc. Ed. Dept. Construction & Equipment	Lawrence	350,000	180,000	0	0	662,500
High School Voc. Ed. Dept. Construction & Equipment	Magoffin	350,000	180,000	0	0	662,500
Voc. Ed. Center Construction & Equipment	Morgan	78,125	46,875	0	0	156,250
High School Voc. Ed. Dept. Construction & Equipment	McCreary	350,000	180,000	0	0	662,500
High School Voc. Ed. Dept. Construction & Equipment	Powell	350,000	180,000	0	0	662,500
Career Education for Region 12[1]	Multicounty	132,650	0	0	133,408	356,098
Operation of Area Voc. Tech. Schools[1]	Multicounty	359,085	0	0	0	359,085
Placement Program for Graduates of Voc. Programs[1]	Multicounty	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region X	Multicounty	30,000	0	18,750	0	60,000
Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region IX	Multicounty	22,470	0	0	0	30,000
Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region XI	Multicounty	30,000	0	18,750	0	60,000
Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services—Region XIII	Multicounty	30,000	0	18,750	0	60,000
Staff Exchange Project	Multicounty	125,000	0	0	0	250,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,482,330	$916,875	$56,250	$ 133,408	$4,506,433

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0084

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Owingsville Water & Sewer Project	Bath	$ 312,000	$ 0	$ 624,000
Quicksand Water Line Extension	Breathitt	374,000	170,000	680,000
Winchester Water System	Clark	275,000	0	903,000
South Cumberland Water System	Cumberland	120,000	45,000	484,000
Comprehensive Care Center Central Facility	Floyd	150,000	0	250,000
Comprehensive Care Center Integrated Food Programs	Floyd	300,800	0	376,000
Paintsville Neighborhood Facility	Johnson	18,899	346,829	462,439
Alice Lloyd College Health & Physical Education Center[3]	Knott	141,025	0	45,679
Water System Improvements	Lee	250,000	0	1,018,000
Kirksville Water Project	Madison	230,000	165,000	697,400
Ambulatory Care Center[3]	Menifee	32,150	63,243	114,502
Morris Creek Water Project	Powell	50,000	66,000	280,000
Rockcastle Industrial Park Water & Sewer Project	Rockcastle	39,000	0	79,000
Strip Mine Reclamation	Whitley	235,113	333,967	792,933
Water & Sewer Projects	Wolfe	197,600	0	247,100
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,725,587[5]**	**$1,190,039**	**$7,054,053**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Model Valley Economic Development Plan	Bell	$ 6,750	$ 9,000
Coal Mine Refuse Study	Estill	70,000	70,000
Appalachian Folk Heritage Program	Multicounty	3,000	9,000
Areawide Approach to Industrial Development	Multicounty	39,300	52,400
Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	72,366	98,170
Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	50,042	67,598
Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	41,673	55,564
Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	82,000	109,334
FIVCO Area Development District[1]	Multicounty	74,500	99,334
FIVCO Community Facilities Utilization	Multicounty	112,500	112,500
FIVCO Solid Waste Feasibility Study	Multicounty	14,580	19,440
Gateway Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	100,600	135,400
Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	92,000	132,720
Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	74,150	98,900
Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services–Region IX	Multicounty	9,363	9,363
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 842,824[6]**	**$1,078,723**

0085

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $916,875 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Kentucky amounted to $3,642,462

[6] An additional $56,250 of Section 302 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 302 funds for Kentucky amounted to $899,074.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Maryland

Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**4,070.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**212.3**
Allegany	83.6
Garrett	23.5
Washington	105.2

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, no. 530.

0800

Maryland

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Development Project	Multicounty	$ 814,671	$ 814,671
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 814,671	$ 814,671

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Dental Assistance Program[1]	Allegany	$ 58,359	$ 78,264
Family Counseling[1]	Allegany	27,584	36,778
Preventive Dental Health Services for Children[1]	Allegany	26,671	44,735
School Health Aides[1]	Allegany	37,014	74,028
Tri-town Ambulance & Rescue Service	Allegany	36,844	44,488
Activities Center & Workshop for the Handicapped	Garrett	86,506	92,000
Ambulatory Transportation System	Garrett	20,122	65,026
Area Health Center Construction[3]	Garrett	79,817	99,771
Health Officer Program[1]	Garrett	7,553	30,212
Secondary School Health Aides[1]	Garrett	5,400	19,462
Solid Waste Management Project	Garrett	290,595	441,950
Activity Center for the Mentally Retarded	Washington	45,552	53,472
Health Dept. Communication System	Washington	11,496	14,370
Administrative Support for Emergency Medical Service Councils	Multicounty	132,092	182,879
Alcoholism Treatment[1]	Multicounty	38,292	50,792
Allegany Community College Health Technician Program	Multicounty	29,817	44,454
Comprehensive Regional Nutritional Health Services	Multicounty	69,825	97,996
Health Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	133,074	177,432
Occupational Therapy[1]	Multicounty	84,614	86,576
Pediatric Resident Project[1]	Multicounty	66,912	101,148
Planning and Administration[2]	Multicounty	10,000	13,500
Prehospital Cardiac Monitoring System	Multicounty	26,250	28,776
School Health Education Program	Multicounty	136,439	137,825
Western Maryland Dental Disease Prevention Program	Multicounty	69,002	86,774
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,529,830	$2,103,610

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Technical Assistance in Housing	Multicounty	$ 60,000	$ 60,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 60,000	$ 60,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.
Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0080

Kenneth Murray

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Allegany Community College Coordinating Voc. Guidance Counselor	Allegany	$ 13,063	$ 0	$ 17,418
Allegany Community College Counseling & Career Planning	Allegany	53,114	0	70,819
Voc. Cluster Exploration Laboratory	Allegany	59,782	0	59,782
Western Maryland Voc. Resource Center Equipment	Allegany	66,000	0	166,000
Work Experience Coordinator Counselor	Allegany	10,500	0	14,000
Career Laboratory	Garrett	24,700	0	24,700
Garrett Community College Voc. Ed. Program Improvement	Garrett	88,584	0	88,584
Improved Voc. Guidance Services	Garrett	15,000	0	20,000
Supervised Student Learning Center	Garrett	20,438	0	20,438
Voc. Ed. Programs Improvement[1]	Garrett	51,960	0	51,960
Voc. Guidance Counselor	Garrett	13,078	0	17,438
Hagerstown Jr. College Career Counselor	Washington	18,275	0	18,275
Career Education Demon. Project	Multicounty	178,737	0	178,737
Family Aide Program Inservice Training Technician[1]	Multicounty	24,087	0	32,354
Family Aide Program Inservice Training Technician	Multicounty	49,914	0	66,926
Implementation of Inservice Career Development Courses	Multicounty	36,928	0	48,236
Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland	Multicounty	95,870	0	159,783
Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland[1]	Multicounty	36,385	11,942	68,673
Unified Pupil Testing	Multicounty	4,744	0	6,325
Unified Pupil Testing[1]	Multiocunty	3,000	0	7,900
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 864,159**	**$ 11,942**	**$1,138,348**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Cumberland Municipal Airport Runway	Allegany	$ 141,547	$2,123,198	$2,830,930
Bedford Road Sanitary District Addition[3]	Allegany	44,400	0	94,400
Wills Creek Sanitary District Project	Allegany	642,905	0	1,285,810
Winchester Road Sewer Interceptors	Allegany	218,400	0	273,000
Water & Sewage Systems[3]	Garrett	291,150	33,250	405,500
Clear Spring Collection System[4]	Washington	120,445	0	117,000
National Defense Education Act, Title III	Multicounty	47,696	79,494	158,988
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,506,543**	**$2,235,942**	**$5,165,628**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Fly Ash Utilization Feasibility Study	Multicounty	$ 36,567	$ 51,567
Penn Alps Highland Association Development	Multicounty	12,780	17,080
Tri-county Council for Western Maryland	Multicounty	92,000	122,666
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 141,347[5]**	**$ 191,313**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $11,942 of Section 302 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 302 funds for Maryland amounted to $153,289.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0089

Mississippi

Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**2,281.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**432.3**
Alcorn	27.7
Benton	7.1
Chickasaw	17.1
Choctaw	8.4
Clay	19.2
Itawamba	16.7
Kemper	10.0
Lee	48.4
Lowndes	53.2
Marshall	25.7
Monroe	34.3
Noxubee	13.4
Oktibbeha	30.7
Pontotoc	17.8
Prentiss	20.7
Tippah	17.1
Tishomingo	15.3
Union	20.4
Webster	10.2
Winston	18.9

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 86.

0090

Mississippi

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care[1]	Benton	$ 93,263	$ 8,774	$ 104,057
Family Day Care[1]	Choctaw	67,819	0	54,839
Day Care Center[1]	Clay	26,566	69,909	96,475
Preschool for Developmentally Delayed[1]	Clay	36,151	1,716	54,511
Child Development Center[1]	Itawamba	88,719	4,224	93,263
Family Education[1]	Kemper	76,141	0	76,141
Child Development[1]	Lee	104,018	0	104,018
Palmetto Day Care Center[1]	Lee	19,105	64,820	86,427
Saltillo Day Care Center[1]	Lee	20,975	93,466	128,661
Day Care Program[1]	Lowndes	45,597	18,240	65,773
Franklin Center for Infants & Parents	Lowndes	84,232	3,550	112,282
Institute of Community Services--Home Start[1]	Marshall	86,381	0	86,381
Child Development Program[1]	Monroe	91,939	0	92,179
Home Reach[1]	Union	77,661	0	77,661
Choctaw Indian Family Education[1]	Multicounty	40,672	0	40,672
Combined Community Child Development Services[1]	Multicounty	224,986	4,932	247,006
Northeast Mississippi Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	129,551	558,156	687,387
Okolona Day Care Center[1]	Multicounty	52,020	5,717	110,497
State & District Technical Assistance Training Coordination[1]	Multicounty	249,080	0	250,080
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,614,876**	**$ 833,504**	**$2,568,310**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Dept. at Houston[3]	Chickasaw	$ 12,330	$ 0	$ 15,412
Health Dept. at Okolona[3]	Chickasaw	16,112	0	20,140
Solid Waste Collection & Disposal	Chickasaw	99,906	33,516	201,112
Comprehensive Aftercare Program[1]	Lee	60,577	0	100,881
North Mississippi Medical Center Obstetrical-Nursery Facilities[3]	Lee	35,248	0	70,496
Gilmore Memorial Hosp. Obstetrical Dept. Expansion[3]	Monroe	87,462	0	203,400
Memorial Hosp.	Union	300,000	180,000	600,000
Dental Demon. Project[1]	Multicounty	249,999	0	265,821
Emergency Medical Services System Demon. Project	Multicounty	378,609	0	476,631
General Food & Nutrition Program[1]	Multicounty	80,083	0	106,758
Golden Triangle District Comprehensive Health Planning	Multicounty	36,830	0	55,180
Lions Sight Conservation Program[1]	Multicounty	51,538	0	65,513
Lions Sight Conservation Program[1]	Multicounty	36,374	0	67,154
Mental Health Services Aftercare Program[1]	Multicounty	53,327	0	91,400
Mental Health Services for School-age Children[1]	Multicounty	60,482	0	60,482
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	118,431	0	165,379
Regional Evaluation and Training Center[1]	Multicounty	112,502	0	166,642
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,789,810**	**$ 213,516**	**$2,732,401**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

1600

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Voc. Tech. Center Construction	Choctaw	$ 339,771	$209,778	$ 0	$ 699,260
Itawamba Jr. College Voc. Tech. Expansion	Lee	179,114	120,886	0	500,000
Golden Triangle Voc. Tech. Center[3]	Lowndes	87,030	0	146,922	292,440
Implementation of the Career Education Concept[1]	Multicounty	200,000	0	4,620	409,968
Northeast Mississippi Career Education Opportunities Program[1]	Multicounty	100,000	0	0	155,961
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 905,915	$ 330,664	$ 151,542	$2,057,629

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Center	Benton	$ 52,500	$ 87,500	$ 175,000
Industrial Arts Expansion	Chickasaw	7,206	12,011	24,022
West Point Water & Sewer Improvements[3]	Clay	65,577	0	218,590
Hosp. Expansion[3]	Itawamba	124,915	0	416,385
Voc. Tech. School[3]	Itawamba	33,728	55,324	112,425
Health Dept.	Kemper	49,500	82,500	165,000
Guntown Wastewater Facilities Project	Lee	50,000	0	112,164
Water Systems Improvement[3]	Monroe	33,828	0	140,040
Health Dept.	Noxubee	52,500	87,500	175,000
Long Meadow Park	Oktibbeha	127,286	212,144	424,288
Falk...er Sewer System	Tippah	100,000	40,000	260,000
Hosp. Addition	Tippah	300,000	418,720	1,272,337
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 997,040[5]	$ 995,699	$3,495,251

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Land Use Study	Pontotoc	$ 40,000	$ 0	$ 53,292
Golden Triangle Planning & Development District[1]	Multicounty	63,652	0	87,774
Northeast Mississippi Planning & Development District[1]	Multicounty	73,165	0	100,825
Planning, Coordination & Policy Development	Multicounty	42,734	0	42,734
Technical Assistance on Solid Waste	Multicounty	15,000	0	20,000
Technical Assistance on Solid Waste	Multicounty	18,000	0	18,000
Three Rivers Planning & Development District[1]	Multicounty	65,316	0	87,088
Three Rivers Planning & Development District[1]	Multicounty	73,165	0	97,553
Three Rivers Regional Education Service Agency[1]	Multicounty	85,650	12,000	126,200
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 476,682	$ 12,000	$ 633,466

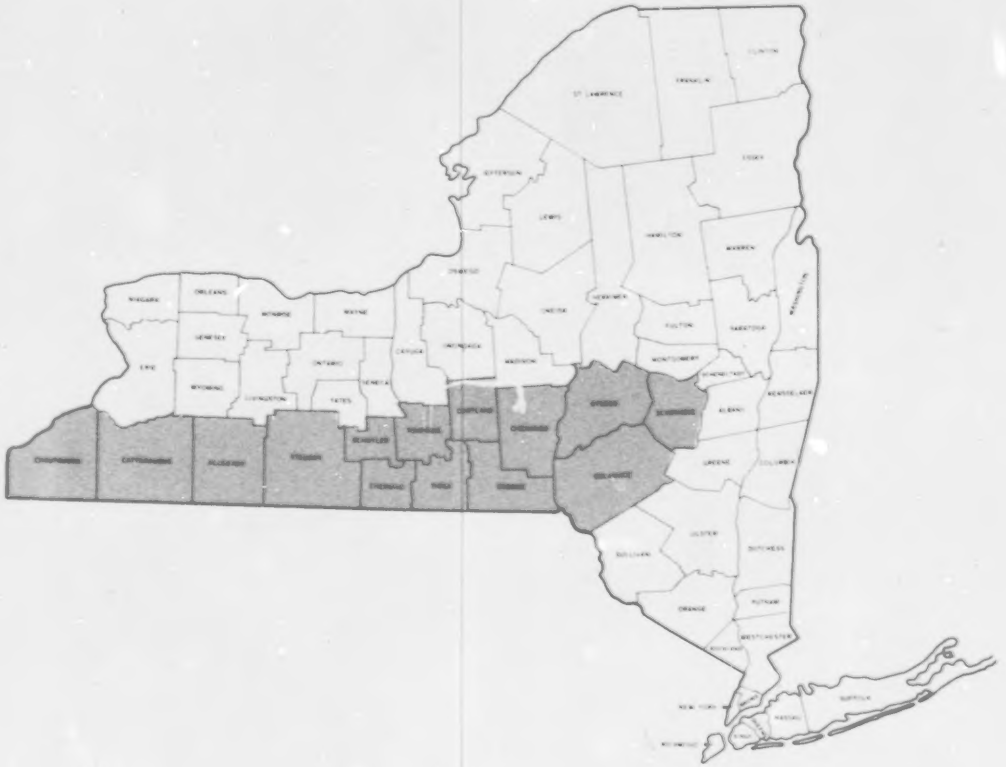
Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $544,180 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Mississippi amounted to $1,541,220.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0092

New York



Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**18,265.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,079.1**
Allegany	49.4
Broome	218.4
Cattaraugus	86.4
Chautauqua	150.5
Chemung	100.4
Chenango	47.5
Cortland	46.5
Delaware	46.5
Otsego	57.6
Schoharie	29.6
Schuyler	17.2
Steuben	101.7
Tioga	47.3
Tompkins	80.1

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, no. 527.

0093

Earl Theiler

New York

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Primary Care for the Elderly	Broome	$ 106,499	$ 203,972
Comprehensive Rural Health Maintenance Program	Chemung	141,630	234,235
Geriatric Primary Care Program	Chemung	95,744	100,997
Comprehensive Home Care Project[1]	Chenango	56,651	77,197
New Berlin Primary Health Care Services	Chenango	50,411	67,909
Expansion of Health Care Services	Cortland	90,834	130,025
Health Care Services Program[1]	Cortland	14,570	27,010
Home Care[1]	Cortland	27,747	206,897
Home Care[1]	Steuben	64,932	82,213
Comprehensive Home Care Program[1]	Tioga	55,231	63,595
Primary Care Center	Tioga	92,961	127,510
Health Delivery System	Tompkins	90,117	150,538
Ambulatory Care Planning[1]	Multicounty	30,092	40,761
Communications Project for Improved Emergency Medical Services	Multicounty	29,767	29,767
Primary Care Evaluation & Monitoring Program[1]	Multicounty	215,717	238,878
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,162,903**	**$1,781,504**

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Comprehensive Child Development Conference[1]	Allegany	$ 49,604	$ 0	$ 60,136
Rural Education Program for Preschool Children & Parents	Broome	188,389	2,100	262,671
Susquehanna School Expansion	Broome	29,446	0	40,481
Olean Day Care & Child Development Center	Cattaraugus	28,267	0	63,460

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0094

Section 202 (Child Development), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care Program[1]	Chautauqua	24,708	0	65,078
Dunkirk Head Start Expansion[1]	Chautauqua	18,543	0	22,308
Medical Outpatient Services in Child Care[1]	Chautauqua	152,961	7,163	190,722
Westfield Day Care & Rural Child Development Center[1]	Chautauqua	83,902	0	112,647
Elmira Neighborhood House First Step Program[1]	Chemung	14,905	3,220	28,419
Rural Child Development Center[1]	Chemung	185,515	0	247,354
Speech & Language Opportunity for Trainable Mentally Retarded Children[1]	Chemung	10,531	5,974	16,505
Verbal Interaction Project[1]	Chemung	19,362	0	20,612
Child Development Center[1]	Chenango	138,774	1,020	144,474
Day Care Center[1]	Cortland	106,019	0	127,952
Well-Child Clinics[1]	Delaware	71,200	0	77,410
Training Program for Parents[1]	Schoharie	36,325	0	48,037
Comprehensive Visual Care Program[1]	Schuyler	2,970	0	2,970
Day Care Services[1]	Schuyler	54,611	0	72,814
Dental Attack Program[1]	Schuyler	10,530	0	10,530
Early Child Education for Handicapped[1]	Schuyler	16,614	0	30,071
Preschool Transportation[1]	Schuyler	37,285	0	37,285
Training Program in Early Child Education[1]	Schuyler	4,689	14,066	23,358
Child Health Services[1]	Steuben	18,352	0	49,570
Child Health Services[1]	Steuben	37,175	0	65,952
Comprehensive Program for Teenage Parents[1]	Steuben	32,560	0	82,422
Project Reach Development Center[1]	Steuben	43,074	3,367	67,986
Headstart[1]	Tioga	12,062	0	12,112
Child Service Package[1]	Tompkins	88,728	0	108,726
Dental Health Services[1]	Tompkins	30,221	0	30,255
Child Based Information System[1]	Multicounty	48,930	0	90,381
Child Development Evaluation & Program Monitoring[1]	Multicounty	83,383	0	136,513
Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Development Services[2]	Multicounty	22,670	0	23,083
Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Development Services	Multicounty	138,388	68,250	321,518
Early Childhood Training Program for Handicapped Children[1]	Multicounty	195,814	0	279,141
Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Training Program[1]	Multicounty	35,588	0	47,451
Program Design & Modification Monitoring Unit[1]	Multicounty	156,130	0	156,130
Speech & Hearing Evaluation Program[1]	Multicounty	38,229	0	99,581
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,266,454	$ 105,160	$3,276,115

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Technical Assistance in Developing Low- & Moderate-Income Housing	Multicounty	$ 100,726	$ 100,726
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 100,726	$ 100,726

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0095

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Career Education	Allegany	$ 45,900	$ 76,980
Multioccupational Learning Experience	Broome	33,960	40,960
Special Education & Training Opportunity	Broome	104,700	228,136
Career Oriented Human Potential Center	Chautauqua	58,500	76,000
Curriculum Development & Evaluation Program[1]	Chautauqua	26,445	40,390
Expended Career Program in Basic Three Rs	Delaware	45,390	102,673
Occupational Education Instructional Program	Schoharie	38,155	50,155
Audio-visual Demon. Laboratory in Secretarial Science[1]	Tompkins	25,644	33,056
Family Nurse Practitioner Program	Multicounty	169,680	174,680
Instructional Television Materials	Multicounty	633,783	720,889
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,182,357	$1,543,919

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Dunkirk Industrial Park Water & Sewer Project	Chautauqua	$ 538,800	$ 0	$ 673,500
Educational Television Transmission System[4]	Chautauqua	74,673	0	93,341
Water Pollution Control Facility	Chautauqua	98,943	3,874,500	5,166,000
Wastewater Treatment	Cortland	250,000	14,463,000	19,284,000
Erwin Sewage Collection System Extension	Steuben	196,000	0	245,000
Riverside Sewage Collection System	Steuben	119,000	0	238,000
Second Stage Development of Educational Television	Steuben	489,416	0	611,770
Telecommunications Network[4]	Steuben	113,078	0	141,348
Wayland Sewage Collection System	Steuben	640,000	550,000	2,190,000
Groton Child Development Center[3]	Tompkins	15,000	0	20,535
Rural Ambulatory Care Center	Tompkins	78,839	325,000	729,000
Development of Regional Link in Telecommunications[4]	Multicounty	264,000	0	330,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,877,749	$19,212,500	$29,722,494

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Rural Public Transit Study	Chautauqua	$ 26,250	$ 35,000
People Mobile Project[1]	Chenango	87,015	87,015
Design & Production of Teacher Training Materials	Multicounty	59,600	59,600
Educational Planning Program	Multicounty	52,600	67,600
Environmental Legislation Impact on Economic Development	Multicounty	101,250	135,000
Forest Industries Feasibility Study	Multicounty	32,865	43,820
Southern Tier Central Regional Planning & Development Board[1]	Multicounty	45,750	61,000
Southern Tier Central Regional Planning & Development Board[1]	Multicounty	65,625	87,500
Southern Tier West Regional Planning & Development Board[1]	Multicounty	34,375	45,834
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 505,330	$ 622,369

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0090

North Carolina

0097

Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**5,273.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,080.9**
Alexander	21.5
Alleghany	8.5
Ashe	19.2
Avery	13.2
Buncombe	148.5
Burke	63.2
Caldwell	57.7
Cherokee	16.2
Clay	5.2
Davie	19.7
Forsythe	224.5
Graham	6.4
Haywood	42.3
Henderson	45.3
Jackson	23.3
McDowell	31.8
Macon	16.8
Madison	16.0
Mitchell	13.7
Polk	12.2
Rutherford	48.8
Stokes	26.1
Surry	53.1
Swain	9.7
Transylvania	19.8
Watauga	26.5
Wilkes	52.5
Yadkin	26.1
Yancey	13.1

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 68.

Bill F. Barnes

MEDICAL

North Carolina

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	$ 843,750	$ 276,570	$1,455,086
Child Development Program—Management & Technical Assistance[1]	Multicounty	489,304	0	641,610
Child Development Program—Operation[1]	Multicounty	2,113,126	956,160	3,069,286
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$3,446,180**	**$1,232,730**	**$5,166,982**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Hot Springs Health Program[1]	Madison	$ 221,968	$ 0	$ 343,978
Halfway House Alcohol Program[1]	Rutherford	66,873	0	67,423
Detoxification Clinic for Alcoholics	Wilkes	146,31.	0	174,415
Bringing It All Back Home[1]	Multicounty	231,613	139,756	390,819
Expansion & Development of Home Care Services[1]	Multicounty	117,600	0	253,431
Halfway House for Female Alcoholics	Multicounty	78,699	0	86,540
Halfway House for Treatment of Alcoholism[1]	Multicounty	36,053	0	73,485
Health Manpower Education Project[1]	Multicounty	63,173	0	86,564
Health Planner & Coordinator[1]	Multicounty	15,100	0	20,422
Health Planning Program	Multicounty	17,322	0	31,515
Home Care Program[1]	Multicounty	47,387	0	89,279
Information & Referral Service[1]	Multicounty	57,758	0	59,378
Living Expenses for Physician Assistants[1]	Multicounty	8,940	0	8,940
Planning & Administration Grant[1]	Multicounty	192,500	0	266,656
Preventive Dentistry (Fluoridation)[1]	Multicounty	188,674	0	204,674
Preventive Dentistry—Region D[1]	Multicounty	84,738	0	124,488
Rural Primary Health Care Demon. Project	Multicounty	182,892	0	228,117
Unifour Dental Disease Prevention Program[1]	Multicounty	35,000	0	197,200
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,792,601**	**$ 139,756**	**$2,707,324**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Oak Knoll Apartments Housing Site Development[3]	Buncombe	$ 73,550	$ 73,550
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 73,550**	**$ 73,550**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0039

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Asheville-Buncombe Tech. Institute	Buncombe	$ 375,000	$225,000	$ 0	$ 800,000
Southern Caldwell High School Voc. Ed. Facilities	Caldwell	500,000	100,000	0	1,000,000
Voc. Ed. Center	Cherokee	275,000	165,000	40,000	600,000
Technical Institute Expansion	Forsyth	375,000	225,000	0	2,143,881
Voc. Ed. Facility	Transylvania	325,000	195,000	47,000	744,000
Consolidated High School	Yancey	244,125	146,475	89,400	706,700
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,094,125	$1,056,475	$ 176,400	$5,994,581

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Lees-McRae College Education Building[3]	Avery	$ 33,600	$ 0	$ 33,659
Town of Elk Park Water System[3]	Avery	8,000	0	74,700
Asheville Airport[3]	Buncombe	12,652	189,787	253,050
Asheville Airport Runway Extension & Improvements	Buncombe	42,735	641,025	854,700
East Burke Water Project	Burke	37,700	659,625	879,500
East Burke Water Project	Burke	217,600	0	283,300
Murphy & Nantahala Regional Library	Cherokee	163,660	210,420	467,600
Angel Hosp. Modernization	Macon	300,000	2,335,170	2,927,967
Rutherford Airport	Rutherford	33,220	688,800	918,400
Walnut Cove Water System	Stokes	164,070	0	608,795
Arlington Water Project	Yadkin	197,000	85,000	665,000
Yadkinville Water System	Yadkin	300,000	0	1,400,000
Blue Ridge Hosp. System Expansion	Multicounty	250,000	584,305	5,222,980
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,760,237[5]	$5,394,132	$14,589,651

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Appalachian Junk Car Removal Project	Multicounty	$ 96,000	$ 0	$ 128,000
Blue Ridge Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	43,351	0	57,802
Mountain Scenic Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	45,795	0	61,060
Northwest Economic Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	47,316	0	63,088
Northwest Regional Education Center[1]	Multicounty	21,025	64,307	309,709
Ombudsman Program[1]	Multicounty	34,275	0	102,825
Region B Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	55,720	0	74,295
Southwestern North Carolina Planning & Economic Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	60,264	0	80,352
Statewide Development Policy	Multicounty	51,750	0	69,000
Tornado Forest Damage Control	Multicounty	15,000	0	15,000
Western Regional Education Center[1]	Multicounty	21,025	49,800	266,250
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 491,521	$ 114,107	$1,227,381

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $1,056,475 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for North Carolina amounted to $2,816,712.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0100

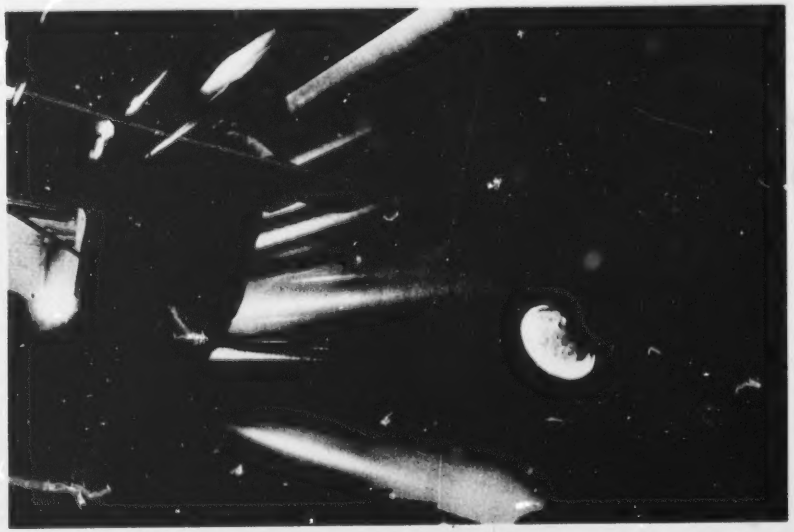
Ohio

Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**10,731.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,176.0**
Adams	21.1
Athens	57.2
Belmont	82.9
Brown	28.8
Carroll	23.1
Clermont	102.1
Coshocton	34.9
Gallia	27.3
Guernsey	40.1
Harrison	17.5
Highland	30.1
Hocking	20.9
Holmes	24.1
Jackson	28.6
Jefferson	95.8
Lawrence	61.4
Meigs	20.6
Monroe	15.6
Morgan	13.5
Muskingum	81.6
Noble	10.9
Perry	27.8
Pike	20.0
Ross	61.9
Scioto	79.6
Tuscarawas	79.8
Vinton	10.4
Washington	58.4

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 80.

0101



Jan Faul

Ohio

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care[1]	Coshocton	$ 45,516	$ 14,136	$ 62,742
Well-Child Clinics[1]	Coshocton	41,063	0	61,063
Appalachian Hope[1]	Gallia	143,452	21,452	169,904
Day Care Center[1]	Guernsey	65,449	0	65,449
General Health District[1]	Guernsey	117,486	4,075	178,991
School for Parent Education[1]	Guernsey	17,970	0	17,970
Child Development Referral Project[1]	Harrison	31,865	0	42,986
Food & Nutrition Education Program[1]	Harrison	15,225	0	18,300
Comprehensive Child Health Services[1]	Holmes	55,752	0	63,589
Establishment of Preschool Program[1]	Holmes	166,630	0	230,302
Child Development & Family Advocacy Center[1]	Jefferson	178,284	0	250,556
Child Health Care Program[1]	Muskingum	70,000	0	82,579
Child Development Administration[1]	Scioto	18,317	20,179	41,496
Day Care[1]	Tuscarawas	87,441	15,000	128,617
Maternal & Child Health Centers[1]	Tuscarawas	214,445	7,756	332,719
Child Development[1]	Multicounty	62,291	0	62,291
Child Development Administration & Management Grant[1]	Multicounty	49,216	9,257	58,473
Child Development Fluoride Treatment[1]	Multicounty	73,850	0	95,059
Child Development Health Evaluation	Multicounty	59,133	0	87,432

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0102

Section 202 (Child Development), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Development Project	Multicounty	110,000	239,930	353,365
Child Development Project[1]	Multicounty	104,835	200,392	312,527
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	602,544	45,344	730,890
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	357,965	30,757	434,860
Coordinating Grant for Child Development[1]	Multicounty	66,300	0	89,665
Tricounty Family Planning[1]	Multicounty	18,142	61,927	83,069
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,773,171**	**$ 670,205**	**$4,055,394**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Services Planning Grant[1]	Athens	$ 148,748	$ 198,329
Nursing Program	Athens	32,398	36,080
Rural Solid Waste Collection	Gallia	40,000	50,000
Medical Adaptation of Microwave to Health Delivery	Hocking	68,840	175,840
Home Health Care[1]	Lawrence	23,040	55,740
Veterans Memorial Hosp. Home Health Services Program[1]	Meigs	6,000	29,758
Primary Care Project	Pike	53,745	129,758
Satellite Health Center	Vinton	102,003	153,003
Ambulatory Health Services	Multicounty	132,305	219,283
Community Mental Health Services Development Project[1]	Multicounty	6,000	236,405
Community Mental Health Services Development Project[1]	Multicounty	34,745	350,962
Family Planning, Maternal Care & Related Services[1]	Multicounty	260,348	348,740
Health Maintenance Organization Study	Multicounty	25,000	33,500
Health Planning Assistance[1]	Multicounty	20,950	28,680
Health Planning Assistance[1]	Multicounty	19,131	25,508
Health Planning Council Emergency Medical Services[1]	Multicounty	35,215	47,015
Hosp. Financial Control System[1]	Multicounty	145,046	193,394
Medical Adaptation of Microwave Delivery	Multicounty	123,800	135,114
Medical Adaptation of Microwave to Health Delivery	Multicounty	30,459	35,518
Medical & Paramedical Student Field Experience[1]	Multicounty	110,253	156,435
Nurse Practitioners for Appalachia	Multicounty	70,000	70,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,488,026**	**$2,709,062**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Housing & Community Development Technical Assistance	Multicounty	$ 98,000	$ 98,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 98,000**	**$ 98,000**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0103

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Southern Hills Joint Voc. School	Brown	$ 371,250	$ 371,250	$3,615,000
U.S. Grant Joint Voc. School	Clermont	167,840	326,572	2,962,700
Switzerland of Ohio Voc. School	Monroe	450,000	450,000	3,000,000
Muskingum Area Tech. College Equipment	Muskingum	12,650	7,590	25,300
Buckeye Joint Voc. School	Tuscarawas	581,550	581,549	7,469,322
Voc. School Career Planning	Washington	99,000	0	99,000
Adult Voc. Sheep Production	Multicounty	31,251	0	31,411
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,713,541	$1,736,961	$17,202,733

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Waste Water Treatment Plant	Belmont	$ 120,000	$ 0	$ 160,000
Voc. School Satellite Building	Harrison	56,651	0	123,968
Clinic	Monroe	159,600	266,000	532,000
Water Distribution System Extension	Perry	300,000	200,000	1,000,000
Satellite Health Center	Vinton	9,129	15,215	30,430
Clinics	Multicounty	207,600	500,000	1,208,576
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 852,980[5]	$ 981,215	$3,054,974

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Earth Resource Management for Regional Development	Harrison	$ 49,875	$ 0	$ 72,081
Marietta Downtown Restoration Project	Washington	30,060	0	40,100
Appalachian Cooperative for Educational Services[1]	Multicounty	125,000	0	154,200
Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	32,874	0	43,832
Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	21,047	0	28,063
Public Service Internship Program	Multicounty	43,545	0	58,060
Regional Education Service Agency[1]	Multicounty	125,020	97,100	310,023
Sheep Industry Project[1]	Multicounty	24,000	0	36,300
Southeast Ohio Regional Tourism	Multicounty	79,664	0	83,654
Speech, Hearing & Vision Services	Multicounty	24,960	0	50,293
Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	65,000	0	98,000
Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	65,000	0	97,375
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 686,045	$ 97,100	$1,071,981

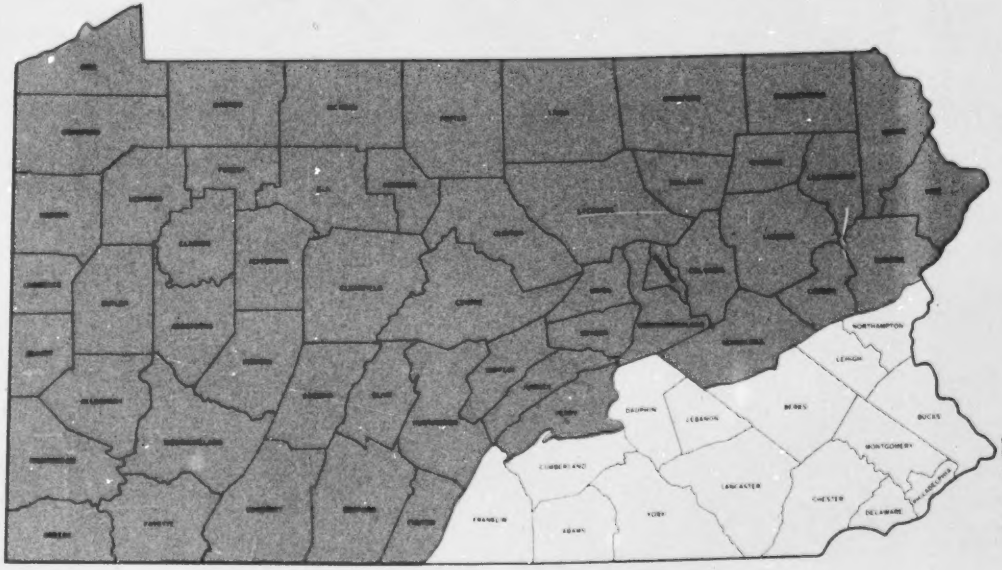
Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $1,736,961 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Ohio amounted to $2,589,941.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0104

Pennsylvania



0105

Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**11,902.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**6,000.0***
Allegheny	1,559.8
Armstrong	77.2
Beaver	212.6
Bedford	43.3
Blair	137.4
Bradford	59.2
Butler	135.7
Cambria	190.9
Cameron	7.2
Carbon	51.7
Centre	103.8
Clarion	40.8
Clearfield	76.9
Clinton	38.4
Columbia	57.4
Crawford	84.9
Elk	38.8
Erie	273.4
Fayette	157.0
Forest	5.0
Fulton	11.2
Greene	38.3
Huntingdon	40.8
Indiana	83.9
Jefferson	45.1
Juniata	17.8
Lackawanna	237.0
Lawrence	108.6
Luzerne	346.8
Lycoming	115.7
McKean	52.5
Mercer	129.0
Mifflin	46.1
Monroe	49.3
Montour	17.8
Northumberland	100.1
Perry	32.2
Pike	12.9
Potter	17.5
Schuylkill	161.9
Snyder	31.1
Somerset	78.4
Sullivan	6.0
Susquehanna	36.9
Tioga	41.8
Union	29.5
Venango	63.2
Warren	49.2
Washington	215.1
Wayne	32.6
Westmoreland	379.3
Wyoming	21.0

*Total does not add because of rounding of county totals in the SMSAs.

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 93

Christopher Kuhn

WILMERDING
MONROEVILLE

Pennsylvania

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Medical Infant Care Program	Allegheny	$ 20,007	$ 62,557	$ 83,409
Northview Heights Infant Care Project	Allegheny	82,490	0	95,160
Child Care Information & Referral Program[1]	Bedford	62,436	0	65,436
Altoona Hosp. Social Services Child Development Program[1]	Blair	96,460	0	110,690
Area Day Care Center[1]	Blair	17,196	51,590	69,000
Maternal & Child Development Program[1]	Blair	80,246	0	80,366
Preschool Dental Clinic Program[1]	Blair	59,223	61,573	121,036
Child Development Program[1]	Cambria	244,891	257,201	505,624
Comprehensive Child Development Program	Carbon	108,058	0	123,052
Columbia Day Care Program, Inc.	Columbia	56,395	86,518	180,064
Child Development[1]	Fulton	56,795	75,167	131,962
Model Day Care Center[1]	Huntingdon	92,971	60,847	158,271
Community Center Project	Indiana	45,080	30,134	99,962
Maternal Health Care Program[2]	Luzerne	8,580	0	8,580
Teenage Parent Program	Luzerne	11,730	36,835	66,691
Toddler Demon. Program[1]	Luzerne	20,032	60,739	80,981
Day Care & Child Development Center	Mifflin	120,480	0	120,980
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Schuylkill	58,210	177,057	236,075
Child Development Center[1]	Somerset	105,981	109,972	216,253
Day Care Program & Children's Services[1]	Tioga	61,296	340,192	453,589
Early Child Development Program	Multicounty	121,560	67,046	221,282
Family Planning Council	Multicounty	58,000	2,812,000	3,425,400
Program Monitoring & Evaluation Project	Multicounty	99,239	0	99,359
Screening Preschool Children for Communicable Disorders[1]	Multicounty	21,043	23,493	44,693
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,708,299**	**$4,312,921**	**$6,797,915**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Primary Health Care Delivery System	Carbon	$ 41,480	$ 37,000	$ 137,192
Home Health Services	Centre	19,910	0	72,935
Mountaintop Area Medical Center[1]	Centre	19,071	0	181,714
Pennsylvania Valley Medical Center[1]	Centre	32,633	0	192,213
Emergency Services Demon. Project[1]	Clinton	33,247	0	81,392
Broad Top Primary Health Care Center[1]	Huntingdon	208,334	236,547	529,673
Primary Care Center	Lackawanna	216,675	0	323,155
Community Health Services[1]	Lycoming	156,713	0	265,660
Enterprises for the Handicapped[1]	Lycoming	50,000	0	126,063
Lower Anthracite Regional Health Care Center[1]	Northumberland	83,200	0	291,939
Health Center[1]	Perry	60,000	0	337,793

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0107

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Comprehensive Primary Care	Susquehanna	77,810	0	131,485
Blossburg Primary Care Center[1]	Tioga	314,882	0	668,544
Partners in Progress[1]	Tioga	14,887	0	91,082
Dental Assistant Training Program[1]	Union	48,416	0	82,276
Big Valley Area Medical Center[1]	Multicounty	149,564	0	344,424
Community Nursing Service	Multicounty	32,166	0	41,786
Comprehensive Health Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	156,441	0	208,588
Health Technical Assistance Staffing Grant	Multicounty	18,973	0	18,973
Kiski Valley Medical Facility	Multicounty	316,033	0	553,525
Regional Emergency Communication Project	Multicounty	75,000	0	75,000
Special Demon. Health Project for Comprehensive Health[1]	Multicounty	150,579	0	200,960
Specialized Refuse Sewage Collection & Treatment Facility	Multicounty	280,875	0	351,095
Sun Home Nursing Services, Inc.[1]	Multicounty	43,984	0	110,984
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,600,873**	**$ 273,547**	**$5,418,451**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Towne Towers Housing Project	Beaver	$ 28,000	$ 28,000
Site Improvement	Butler	56,027	56,027
Site Development Grant	Lackawanna	197,056	197,056
Urban Renewal	Lawrence	186,000	186,000
Study of Pennsylvania State Housing Authority	Multicounty	131,040	131,040
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 598,123**	**$ 598,123**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Allegheny	$ 34,200	$ 0	$ 45,600
City of Pittsburgh School District Equipment	Allegheny	186,000	0	248,000
Forbes Road East Area Voc. Tech. School	Allegheny	192,416	0	256,555
Parkway West Area Tech. School Equipment	Allegheny	40,500	0	54,000
Voc. Equipment	Allegheny	7,462	0	9,949
Voc. Program Equipment	Allegheny	30,113	0	40,150
Area Voc. Tech. School	Armstrong	500,000	– 73,082	955,142
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Armstrong	28,125	0	37,500
Aliquippa School District Equipment	Beaver	26,829	0	35,772
Ambridge Area School District Voc. Program Equipment	Beaver	6,925	0	9,233
Community College Equipment	Beaver	11,850	0	15,800
Area School District Voc. Equipment	Blair	6,173	0	8,231
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Blair	238,500	0	318,000
Area School District Equipment	Butler	7,406	0	9,875

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0108

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Cambria	112,500	0	150,000
Greater Johnstown School District Equipment	Cambria	12,533	0	16,711
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Cambria	43,880	0	58,507
Area Voc. Tech. School Construction	Clarion	767,540	0	3,800,000
School District Equipment	Clinton	12,000	0	16,000
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Crawford	13,560	0	18,080
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Crawford	54,036	0	72,048
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Erie	75,000	0	100,000
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Erie	56,250	0	75,000
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Fayette	50,492	0	67,323
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Fayette	11,775	0	15,700
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Greene	12,815	0	17,087
Area Voc. Tech. School Construction	Huntingdon	831,124	0	2,878,389
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Lackawanna	37,500	0	50,000
Learning Laboratory Equipment	Lackawanna	52,500	0	70,000
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Lawrence	42,000	0	56,000
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Luzerne	48,750	0	65,000
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Luzerne	6,000	0	8,000
Community College Equipment	Luzerne	107,499	0	143,333
West Side Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Luzerne	96,000	0	128,000
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Mercer	15,000	0	20,000
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Monroe	36,000	0	48,000
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Schuylkill	22,500	0	30,000
Voc. Tech. School Construction	Somerset	83,503	0	300,000
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Union	110,953	0	147,939
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Venango	15,000	0	20,000
Area Voc. Tech. School	Washington	188,767	57,233	546,000
Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Westmoreland	25,875	0	34,500
Mobile Conservation Laboratory	Westmoreland	22,500	0	30,000
School District Equipment	Westmoreland	10,200	0	13,600
Area Voc. School Equipment	Multicounty	10,376	0	13,835
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Multicounty	7,500	0	10,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$4,308,427**	**$ – 15,849**	**$11,062,859**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
McKeesport Hosp. Wing Construction	Allegheny	$ 700,000	$1,604,804	$8,204,180
Pine Creek Watershed Sewage Project	Allegheny	250,000	6,985,720	9,314,300

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0103

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
St. Francis General Hosp. Modernization	Allegheny	400,000	400,000	1,557,650
Emergency Medical Service	Beaver	35,299	0	44,124
Water & Sewer Project	Bedford	35,000	35,000	190,000
Water System	Bedford	135,000	115,000	510,000
Educational Television Program	Bradford	15,648	26,080	52,159
Service Inc., Sheltered Workshop Project	Bradford	45,000	75,000	150,000
Troy Osteopathic Hosp., Inc.[3]	Bradford	163,000	100,000	572,552
Otocsin Sewage Plant	Clearfield	612,000	0	765,000
Supply & Distribution Improvement	Elk	340,000	0	536,855
Sewer Project	Erie	127,690	1,915,350	2,553,800
Water System[3]	Fayette	116,194	0	228,174
Memorial Hosp.[3]	Greene	300,000	0	1,325,470
Friendship House Day Treatment Center	Lackawanna	335,000	500,000	1,265,000
Lark Workshop for the Handicapped, Inc.	Lawrence	119,430	230,570	465,140
Learning Resource Center	Luzerne	600,000	0	1,729,210
Allenwood Sanitary Landfill	Lycoming	1,018,514	0	1,573,500
Bradford Area Sewage Treatment Facility	McKean	147,445	1,196,250	2,948,900
Interceptor & Tertiary Sewage Treatment Facility	Monroe	248,260	337,160	842,900
Rehabilitation Medicine Dept.	Montour	360,000	582,291	1,422,600
Sewage Treatment Facility Construction	Schuylkill	153,940	2,309,250	3,637,000
Triboro Sewage Project	Susquehanna	55,195	1,116,520	1,488,700
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$6,312,605**	**$17,528,995**	**$41,437,214**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Development of Fine Cleaning Methods for Coal	Centre	$ 100,000	$ 133,333
Stump Creek Community Revitalization	Jefferson	56,760	102,600
Coal Gasification Planning Project	Luzerne	50,625	67,500
Developing Skills through In-Service Education	Multicounty	56,300	224,650
Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania[1]	Multicounty	82,325	109,767
Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania[1]	Multicounty	82,325	109,767
Floating Community College	Multicounty	81,114	81,114
North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District[1]	Multicounty	65,000	86,667
Northern Tier Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	65,000	86,667
Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	56,979	87,000
Remote Sensing & Ground Investigation	Multicounty	64,873	64,873
SEDA Local Development District[1]	Multicounty	67,500	90,000
SEDA Local Development District[1]	Multicounty	67,500	90,000
Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission[1]	Multicounty	12,631	43,405
Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District[1]	Multicounty	71,850	102,500
Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District[1]	Multicounty	71,850	102,500
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,052,632**	**$1,582,343**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0110

South Carolina

0111

Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**2,726.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**706.0**
Anderson	112.0
Cherokee	38.7
Greenville	259.8
Oconee	43.5
Pickens	65.0
Spartanburg	187.0

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 71.

South Carolina

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Development[1]	Anderson	$ 63,807	$ 73,291	$ 172,698
Industrial Day Care Program	Anderson	99,680	0	164,680
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Greenville	266,105	214,049	641,697
Family Day Care Training Project	Greenville	49,518	0	51,324
Comprehensive Child Development Project[1]	Oconee	79,595	32,044	143,292
Child Development Project[1]	Pickens	227,622	43,868	354,562
Comprehensive Child Care Center	Spartanburg	185,000	0	421,078
Administration & Liaison Program[2]	Multicounty	5,000	0	5,000
Administrative & Liaison Program[1]	Multicounty	41,704	42,831	112,714
Child Care Assistance[4]	Multicounty	21,625	0	25,925
Child Care Assistance[1]	Multicounty	43,342	0	46,065
Comprehensive Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	887,348	573,790	1,995,375
Comprehensive Child Development Program[4]	Multicounty	47,102	43,472	96,541
Infant Motivation Unit	Multicounty	63,965	0	64,765
Public Information Campaign for Child Development Program	Multicounty	52,500	0	52,500
School for the Deaf & Blind	Multicounty	73,213	11,366	119,300
State & Regional Professional Management & Technical Assistance Program[1]	Multicounty	157,457	0	209,942
Tricounty La France Laboratory School	Multicounty	116,600	0	126,800
Tricounty Tech. Education Center[1]	Multicounty	52,572	0	82,316
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,533,755	$1,034,711	$4,886,574

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Family Practice Residency Program	Anderson	$ 82,502	$ 0	$ 222,782
Hosp. Occupational Therapy Center	Anderson	23,520	0	27,200
Patient After Care & Referral Project[1]	Anderson	18,738	0	28,356
Interdisciplinary Health Education Corps[1]	Cherokee	53,494	0	55,088
Patient After Care & Referral Project[1]	Cherokee	21,072	0	35,897
Social & Voc. Education of Trainable Retardates[1]	Cherokee	46,673	0	72,299
Dental Health Project[1]	Greenville	24,145	0	48,494
Family Practice Residency	Greenville	214,042	75,000	750,053
Newborn Nursery Equipment	Greenville	85,541	0	106,926
Piedmont Health Care Corp.[1]	Greenville	367,359	0	569,453
Piedmont Health Care Corp. Urban Medical Center	Greenville	125,000	0	132,741
Transportation to Preventive & Clinical Health Services[1]	Greenville	34,785	25,033	61,818

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0112

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Curriculum Development & In-Service Education[1]	Oconee	33,251	0	47,504
Voc. Center Licensed Practical Nurse Program[1]	Oconee	7,657	0	21,236
Comprehensive Maternal, Infant & Child Care	Pickens	216,206	22,546	249,794
Family Practice Residency Staff & Operations[1]	Spartanburg	98,985	31,196	355,684
Health Manpower Development	Spartanburg	26,615	0	74,360
Hosp. Ambulatory Care Equipment	Spartanburg	109,901	0	265,913
Patient After Care Referral Project[1]	Spartanburg	37,611	0	50,084
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Project[1]	Multicounty	46,609	0	105,930
Addiction Program[1]	Multicounty	66,837	0	102,997
Dental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	30,660	2,000	64,720
District Dental Program	Multicounty	28,406	0	42,997
Greenville Tech. Paramedical Program—Phase II[1]	Multicounty	97,297	0	253,604
Greenville Tech. Paramedical Program—Phase III[1]	Multicounty	81,422	0	204,891
Health Education Corps[1]	Multicounty	65,932	18,587	113,383
Manpower Development & Recruiting[1]	Multicounty	13,920	0	28,145
Nursing Education Project[1]	Multicounty	15,930	0	21,240
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	185,000	0	250,000
Solid Waste Management Implementation Program[1]	Multicounty	66,764	0	89,019
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,325,874**	**$ 174,362**	**$4,452,608**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Technical Assistance for Housing	Multicounty	$ 93,303	$ 93,303
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 93,303**	**$ 93,303**

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
School District Voc. Education Center Equipment	Anderson	$ 10,164	$ 0	$ 12,705
Tricounty Tech. Education Center Equipment	Anderson	46,063	0	57,579
Voc. Education Center[3]	Anderson	3,202	0	4,003
Voc. Education Center Equipment	Anderson	11,164	0	22,328
Area Voc. Center Equipment	Cherokee	41,416	0	51,769
Greenville Tech. Education Center Equipment	Greenville	25,350	0	50,700
Greenville Tech. Industrial Careers Education Center Construction	Greenville	688,117	311,883	1,800,000
Voc. Center Equipment Project	Oconee	63,898	0	127,796
Area Voc. Center Equipment	Pickens	97,637	0	195,274

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0113

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Tech. Education Center Equipment	Spartanburg	29,786	0	39,715
Voc. Center Equipment	Spartanburg	12,718	0	15,897
Voc. Center Equipment	Spartanburg	45,549	0	56,936
Voc. Center Expansion	Spartanburg	380,160	0	475,200
Adult Voc. Education[1]	Multicounty	395,874	0	395,874
Career Cluster Analysis & Voc. Tech Curriculum[1]	Multicounty	19,000	0	19,000
Career Cluster Analysis Project—Phase III[1]	Multicounty	120,960	0	142,600
Guidance Institute[1]	Multicounty	13,910	0	13,910
Student Placement Program	Multicounty	158,671	0	158,671
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,163,639	$ 311,883	$3,639,957

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Tricounty Education Center Laboratory Construction	Anderson	$ 944,000	$ 0	$1,180,000
Health Dept. Addition	Greenville	725,000	170,814	1,620,814
Clemson Univ. School of Nursing Building	Oconee	170,136	2,025,646	2,795,782
Library Classroom Building	Spartanburg	400,000	100,000	3,000,000
Sanitary Sewer District[3]	Spartanburg	210,300	424,990	772,700
Water Pollution Control[3]	Spartanburg	131,950	86,020	156,400
National Defense Education Act Title III Supplement	Multicounty	117,023	195,039	390,078
National Defense Education Act Title III Supplement	Multicounty	60,396	100,659	201,318
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,758,805[5]	$3,103,168	$10,117,092

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Development & Implementation of Horticultural Techniques	Multicounty	$ 37,922	$ 51,810
Education Confederation for Planning	Multicounty	18,750	25,000
Human Services Coordination Project	Multicounty	278,000	310,487
Junk Car Disposal	Multicounty	100,717	157,302
Rehabilitative & Educational Horticulture Program	Multicounty	23,302	32,019
Social Services, Transportation Planning & Coordination	Multicounty	31,100	44,650
State Management Assistance	Multicounty	26,200	34,350
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 515,991	$ 655,618

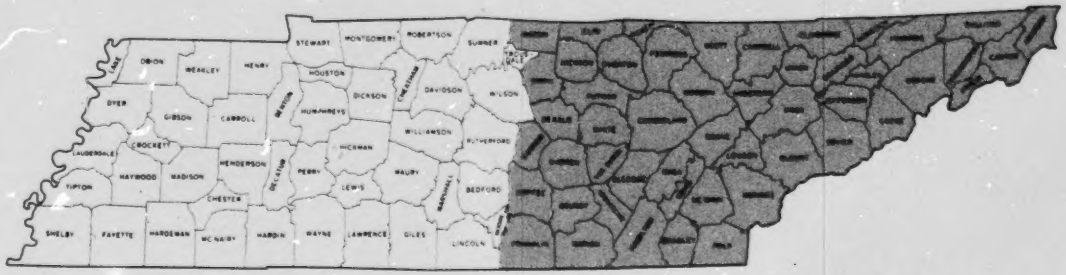
Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $1,255,883 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for South Carolina amounted to $4,014,688.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0114

Tennessee



0115

Population (in thousands)	
State Total	**4,126.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,837.0***
Anderson	60.7
Bledsoe	7.7
Blount	66.3
Bradley	56.9
Campbell	28.7
Cannon	9.1
Carter	45.9
Claiborne	21.2
Clay	6.8
Cocke	27.0
Coffee	33.5
Cumberland	22.8
De Kalb	11.9
Fentress	13.4
Franklin	29.4
Grainger	15.4
Greene	49.7
Grundy	11.7
Hamblen	42.2
Hamilton	264.7
Hancock	6.6
Hawkins	37.1
Jackson	8.4
Jefferson	27.8
Johnson	12.6
Knox	291.4
Loudon	25.5
McMinn	38.4
Macon	12.8
Marion	21.5
Meigs	5.5
Monroe	25.0
Morgan	14.6
Overton	16.1
Pickett	4.2
Polk	11.8
Putnam	39.3
Rhea	19.0
Roane	41.0
Scott	15.6
Sequatchie	6.9
Sevier	32.1
Smith	14.0
Sullivan	128.5
Unicoi	15.6
Union	10.3
Van Buren	3.9
Warren	29.2
Washington	80.0
White	17.1

*Total does not add because of rounding of county totals in the SMSAs.

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 83.

Kenneth Murray

Tennessee

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
People's Health Center[1]	Anderson	$ 22,500	$ 0	$ 80,575
Neighborhood Health Services, Inc.	Knox	66,291	0	145,481
Black Lung Disease Diagnosis & Treatment	Multicounty	99,465	0	174,707
Comprehensive Health Planning	Multicounty	18,000	31,854	81,119
Primary Care Project	Multicounty	72,960	35,320	137,680
Primary Dental Care	Multicounty	55,860	0	60,860
Rural Health Care	Multicounty	83,114	8,870	155,734
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 418,190**	**$ 76,044**	**$ 836,156**

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care Program[1]	Anderson	$ 172,928	$ 130,777	$ 495,757
Community Day Care Center[1]	Carter	16,000	39,000	84,600
Day Care Center[1]	Claiborne	25,654	13,954	60,608

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Tennessee, continued

Section 202 (Child Development), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care Centers[1]	Hamblen	13,050	85,982	150,261
Child Development Program[1]	Hamilton	112,000	695,435	846,053
Home Intervention	Jackson	20,702	31,740	52,442
Nursery Schools[1]	Knox	40,864	248,363	385,636
Exceptional Children's Day Care Center[1]	Roane	10,811	94,161	140,201
Acceleration & Expansion of Team Evaluation Services[1]	Multicounty	44,033	112,970	519,852
Child Development Project[1]	Multicounty	271,848	0	362,464
Community-Wide Preschool Services	Multicounty	54,000	0	91,987
Comprehensive Child Development Project[1]	Multicounty	972,238	262,840	1,324,808
Infant & Early Childhood Program[1]	Multicounty	5,570	914	81,718
Infant Intensive Care[1]	Multicounty	135,677	110,600	526,615
Maternal & Child Health Outreach Delivery System[1]	Multicounty	51,357	0	51,621
Technical Assistance for Child Development[1]	Multicounty	44,234	83,669	163,576
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,990,966	$1,919,405	$5,338,199

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Gateway Village	Sevier	$ 14,400	$ 18,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 14,400	$ 18,000

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Comprehensive High School[3]	Coffee	$ 126,736	$ 25,347	$ 253,472
Voc. Education Component	Hamilton	1,256,577	24,056	2,641,153
Voc. Education Component[3]	Hamilton	20,534	12,320	41,068
Community Career Education Demon. Project	Hancock	13,010	0	26,020
High School Voc. Component[3]	Warren	160,044	58,399	340,487
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,576,901	$ 120,122	$3,302,200

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Neighborhood Facility	Clay	$ 60,412	$ 211,268	$ 339,600
Sewer System	Coffee	69,600	0	116,000
Library Construction	Cumberland	143,328	0	220,506

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Water System	Cumberland	500,000	0	2,182,480
Lovell Field Airport	Hamilton	83,644	1,828,221	2,389,831
Soddy Daisy Water System	Hamilton	179,200	0	224,000
Public Health Center	Hancock	79,750	0	145,000
Nursing Home[3]	Jefferson	17,349	30,000	115,660
McGhee Tyson Airport—Phase II	Knox	156,710	3,523,375	4,694,100
Water System	Loudon	185,000	500,000	1,172,000
South Pittsburgh Water System	Marion	850,000	0	2,075,000
Water System	Monroe	220,000	500,000	1,197,000
Hiwassee Scenic River Access	Polk	24,000	60,000	120,000
Rockwood Neighborhood Facility	Roane	55,180	224,820	350,000
Sewage Treatment[3]	Roane	214,400	0	150,000
Pigeon Forge Water Treatment[3]	Sevier	52,200	0	87,000
King College Science Building Construction	Sullivan	295,335	0	1,670,412
Health Center	Washington	192,500	0	350,000
Jonesboro Historical Preservation Program	Washington	60,000	200,000	400,000
Water System Expansion	Washington	213,750	0	475,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		$3,652,358[5]	$7,077,684	$18,473,589

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Clinch-Powell Education Cooperative[1]	Claiborne	$ 23,872	$ 131,233	$ 527,221
Upper Cumberland Education Cooperative Extension[1]	Putnam	38,860	0	51,813
Upper East Tennessee Educational Cooperative[1]	Washington	43,429	0	58,079
Appalachian Education Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	52,861	0	90,153
East Tennessee Development District[1]	Multicounty	68,619	0	91,492
First Tennessee-Virginia Cable Television	Multicounty	78,594	0	144,294
First Tennessee-Virginia Development District[1]	Multicounty	56,737	0	75,650
Interinstitutional Problems Study	Multicounty	30,000	0	40,000
Regional Environmental Management	Multicounty	42,421	0	42,421
Remote Sensing Project	Multicounty	53,600	4,000	96,133
Rural Transportation System	Multicounty	43,682	0	61,160
South Central Tennessee Development District[1]	Multicounty	15,000	0	20,000
Southeast Tennessee Development District[1]	Multicounty	79,757	0	134,519
Tennessee Appalachian Education Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	13,433	0	92,243
Tennessee Valley Education Cooperative[1]	Multicounty	13,750	0	79,250
Upper Cumberland Development District[1]	Multicounty	77,973	0	103,964
Waterway Opportunities in Tennessee	Multicounty	15,000	0	84,093
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 747,588	$ 435,233	$1,792,485

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $120,122 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Tennessee amounted to $3,772,480.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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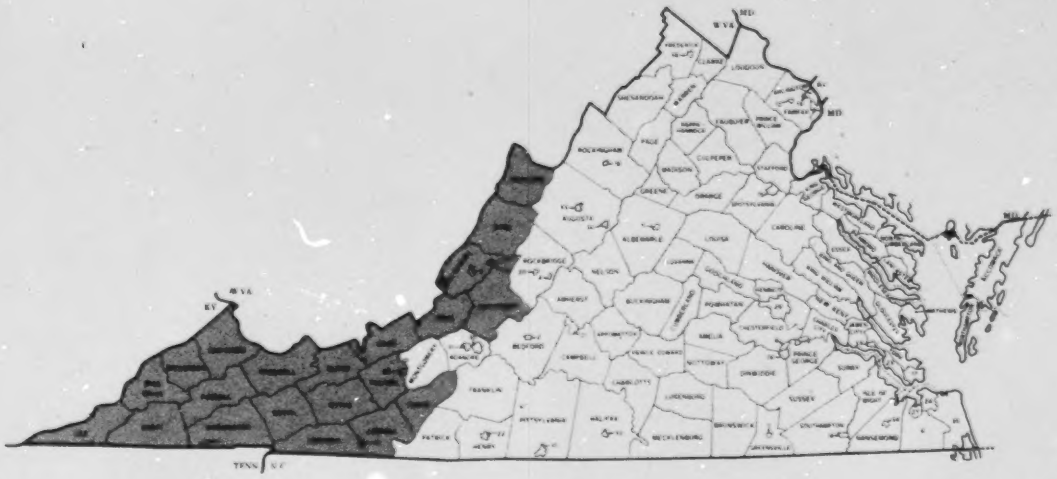
Virginia



Population
(in thousands)

State Total	**4,811.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**483.8***
Alleghany	12.6
Bath	5.3
Bland	5.5
Botetourt	19.0
Buchanan	33.0
Carroll	22.5
Craig	3.6
Dickenson	17.3
Floyd	9.7
Giles	16.1
Grayson	16.0
Highland	2.5
Lee	22.4
Pulaski	30.1
Russell	24.8
Scott	24.2
Smyth	31.8
Tazewell	42.3
Washington	44.1
Wise	38.2
Wythe	22.2
Bristol**	14.7
Clifton Forge**	5.3
Covington**	9.7
Galax**	6.4
Norton**	4.4

*Total does not add because of rounding of county totals in the SMSAs.

**Independent cities.

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 88.

0119

Virginia

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Handicapped Children's Preschool Project[1]	Dickenson	$ 55,378	$ 0	$ 69,688
Clinch Valley College Program For Improving the Disabled	Multicounty	8,883	41,523	59,402
Cumberland Plateau Early Childhood Development Program[1]	Multicounty	166,683	0	224,869
DILENOWISCO Early Child Development Program—Center Base[1]	Multicounty	256,753	– 5,877	314,054
DILENOWISCO Early Child Development Program—Home Base[1]	Multicounty	225,105	0	300,694
DILENOWISCO Mobile Base Parent & Child Preschool Education	Multicounty	65,000	0	65,000
Early Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	72,624	0	79,924
Family Counseling Services	Multicounty	30,000	0	61,025
Family Nurse Practitioner Program[1]	Multicounty	24,080	0	24,080
Pediatric Health & Child Development Program	Multicounty	224,123	0	228,411
Preschool Program for Regional Child Development Center[1]	Multicounty	81,842	0	109,562
Satellite Program—Regional Child Development Center[1]	Multicounty	118,560	10,938	187,217
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,329,031**	**$ 46,584**	**$1,720,926**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Community Service Center Construction	Tazewell	$ 100,000	$ 212,693
Solid Waste Program[1]	Tazewell	6,000	20,816
Coalminers Respiratory Clinic Program	Multicounty	149,865	153,515
Comprehensive Children's Vision Screening	Multicounty	38,189	38,659
Consortium Health & Child Development Program[1]	Multicounty	65,448	81,810
Dental Health Program[1]	Multicounty	245,382	326,109
Epidemiology Technician Training & Service[1]	Multicounty	26,534	35,379
Lebanon Speech & Hearing Center[1]	Multicounty	42,427	57,638
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	97,339	130,052
Public Health Nutrition Program	Multicounty	47,617	48,022
Public Health Social Service Program	Multicounty	33,324	33,570
Regional Emergency Communications System	Multicounty	271,460	322,124
Regional Environmental Improvement Program	Multicounty	99,400	124,250
Speech & Hearing Center	Multicounty	54,572	66,054
Student American Medical Association & Health Team Training Program[1]	Multicounty	45,518	88,353
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$1,323,075**	**$1,739,244**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
State-wide Housing Program	Multicounty	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 100,000**	**$ 100,000**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Virginia, continued

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Vocational Center[3]	Alleghany	$ 146,500	$ 62,409	$ 0	$ 293,000
High School Vocational Wing	Bath	355,703	151,529	0	711,408
Vocational Multimedia Individual Study Learning Laboratory[1]	Floyd	12,634	522	0	25,267
High School Vocational Wing[3]	Grayson	167,582	79,434	0	335,163
High School Vocational Wing--Phase II	Grayson	69,645	132,047	208,935	557,160
High School Vocational Wing	Pulaski	25,000	39,600	75,000	200,000
Occupational Equipment	Pulaski	11,525	4,723	0	48,427
Vocational Center Addition	Tazewell	133,462	769,038	0	1,250,000
Community College Occupational Equipment	Washington	39,583	19,071	0	79,165
Tech. School[3]	Washington	145,000	68,730	0	290,000
Community College Occupational Equipment	Wise	16,250	8,726	0	32,500
Community College Occupational Equipment	Wythe	38,000	16,735	0	76,000
Community College Learning In Transit[1]	Multicounty	31,550	8,070	0	63,100
Upgrading Voc. Ed. Program	Multicounty	400,000	0	0	800,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		$1,592,434	$1,360,634	$ 283,935	$4,761,190

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Ingalls Airport Improvements[3]	Bath	$ 6,452	$ 15,144	$ 30,284
Lonesome Pine Regional Library	Dickenson	29,000	100,000	310,652
Health Center[3]	Grayson	29,025	0	135,391
Lonesome Pine Regional Library	Scott	140,000	0	337,305
Mountain Empire Airport Improvement	Smyth	22,650	450,000	600,000
Lonesome Pine Regional Library[3]	Wise	20,000	0	149,768
Health Center[3]	Wythe	25,428	0	114,540
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 272,555[5]	$ 565,144	$1,677,940

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	$ 12,070	$ 16,094
Cumberland Plateau Planning District[1]	Multicounty	54,614	78,819
DILENOWISCO Regional Education Service Agency[1]	Multicounty	42,670	42,670
Fifth Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	59,480	79,307
LENOWISCO Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	100,000	133,333
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	90,000	120,000
New River Planning District Commission[1]	Multicounty	49,900	95,962
Rural Public Transportation Study	Multicounty	21,809	29,159
State Management	Multicounty	78,912	78,912
Total Approved in FY 1974		$ 509,455	$ 674,256

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

[5] An additional $1,360,634 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for Virginia amounted to $1,633,189.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

0121

West Virginia

Population
(In thousands)

State Total	**1,794.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,794.0**
Barbour	15.5
Berkeley	39.2
Boone	26.4
Braxton	13.7
Brooke	30.1
Cabell	107.2
Calhoun	7.4
Clay	9.8
Doddridge	6.7
Fayette	51.9
Gilmer	7.9
Grant	8.7
Greenbrier	32.4
Hampshire	12.8
Hancock	39.9
Hardy	9.0
Harrison	76.2
Jackson	21.4
Jefferson	23.2
Kanawha	226.8
Lewis	18.3
Lincoln	19.5
Logan	47.2
McDowell	52.8
Marion	65.1
Marshall	38.7
Mason	24.9
Mercer	65.0
Mineral	24.0
Mingo	33.7
Monongalia	67.2
Monroe	11.7
Morgan	8.6
Nicholas	23.4
Ohio	63.7
Pendleton	7.4
Pleasants	7.6
Pocahantos	8.6
Preston	26.8
Putnam	29.4
Raleigh	75.1
Randolph	25.9
Ritchie	10.5
Roane	14.7
Summers	13.8
Taylor	14.9
Tucker	7.5
Tyler	9.9
Upshur	20.5
Wayne	38.0
Webster	10.0
Wetzel	20.6
Wirt	4.2
Wood	87.2
Wyoming	31.4

County figures are 1973 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, no. 89.

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West Virginia

Christopher Kuhn

0123

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Early Childhood Diagnostic Center	Kanawha	$ 90,178	$ 15,030	$ 150,297
Abused Child Protective Service	Multicounty	61,264	232,696	309,328
Child Development Center Field Instructional Unit	Multicounty	62,489	0	83,325
Children's Mental Health Offices	Multicounty	31,299	0	31,299
Children's Mental Health Services	Multicounty	35,788	0	41,460
Children's Mental Health Services—Region III	Multicounty	69,829	0	69,829
Children's Mental Health Services—Region IV	Multicounty	65,576	0	65,576
Children's Mental Health Services—Region V	Multicounty	69,873	0	78,270
Children's Mental Health Services—Region Vi	Multicounty	69,857	0	69,857
Coordination & Technical Assistance	Multicounty	49,389	148,167	197,556

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Child Development), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Demon. Day Care Center	Multicounty	33,361	99,481	133,442
Dental Health Development Program	Multicounty	66,000	0	88,000
Early Learning & Child Care System	Multicounty	151,749	455,241	606,990
Enrichment for Day Care Centers	Multicounty	206,276	619,788	826,304
Family Planning Outreach	Multicounty	6,079	72,114	80,571
Learning Disability & Staff Development	Multicounty	33,000	113,615	161,165
Learning Disability Diagnosis	Multicounty	38,719	114,956	154,875
Maternal & Child Health Demon. Project[1]	Multicounty	557,238	21,000	773,984
Maternal & Child Health Demon. Project[4]	Multicounty	35,000	– 11,000	33,879
Maternal & Child Health Demon. Project[1]	Multicounty	380,233	2,500	388,433
Medical Treatment Services	Multicounty	90,000	0	100,000
Neighborhood Based Protective Service	Multicounty	45,689	193,373	257,725
Total Approved in FY 1974		$2,248,886	$2,076,961	$4,702,165

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Care Clinics	Braxton	$ 126,273	$ 39,727	$ 447,883
Family Health Center Construction	Marion	100,000	500,000	1,600,000
Health Clinic Construction, Equipment & Operations	McDowell	80,000	0	100,000
Community Health Center	Monongalia	133,440	47,700	237,597
Family Health Services	Tucker	116,520	0	238,409
Emergency Care, Communications & Transportation[1]	Multicounty	855,824	0	1,206,374
Emergency Care, Communications & Transportation	Multicounty	53,000	0	70,667
Environmental Health Program[1]	Multicounty	215,000	0	337,862
Nutrition Project[1]	Multicounty	70,366	0	93,821
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	162,285	0	216,380
Total Eligible Cost in FY 1974		$1,912,708	$ 587,427	$4,548,993

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Voc. Tech. Center	Berkeley	$ 150,000	$ 165,000	$ 506,590
Voc. School[3]	Mineral	70,000	100,000	90,000
Voc. Tech. Comprehensive High School	Ohio	600,000	0	1,200,000
Voc. Education Center	Putnam	362,495	0	762,495
Voc. Tech. Center	Raleigh	600,000	0	1,400,000
Voc. Tech. Career Center	Randolph	305,785	0	705,785

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.
Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Comprehensive High School[3]	Webster	250,000	0	250,000
Comprehensive Industrial Development Training Program	Multicounty	43,953	0	88,703
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,382,233**	**$ 265,000**	**$5,003,573**

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Follansbee Water Project	Brooke	$ 137,025	$ 397,985	$ 535,000
Wellsburg Sewage System	Brooke	88,600	1,329,000	1,772,000
Park	Doddridge	85,771	142,952	285,905
Landfill	Greenbrier	134,400	0	218,000
Hepzibah Public Water System	Harrison	43,200	0	57,015
Salem College Physical Education Building	Harrison	111,789	0	143,859
State Library Center[3]	Kanawha	350,000	0	814,650
Buffalo Valley Recreation Area	Logan	74,367	123,945	247,890
Airport	Mercer	11,644	174,668	232,890
Athens Water System Extension	Mercer	300,000	0	390,000
Matoaka Water System	Mercer	265,000	0	360,500
Matewan Recreational Park	Mingo	108,254	180,423	360,846
Public Health Center[3]	Monongalia	49,303	82,173	164,346
Water Line	Ohio	45,000	0	78,000
Water System	Preston	254,000	181,000	822,000
Student Union Auditorium Complex	Randolph	460,000	469,734	2,244,792
Parsons Water System Improvements	Tucker	194,000	0	244,000
Water System	Wetzel	236,000	0	254,800
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$2,948,353**	**$3,081,870**	**$9,226,493**

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Tropical Storm Agnes Recovery Program	Kanawha	$ 125,000	$ 100,000	$ 225,000
B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council[1]	Multicounty	15,000	0	20,000
Bel-O-Mar Interstate Planning Commission[1]	Multicounty	30,080	0	40,107
Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	34,687	0	46,250
Gauley Regional Planning & Development Council[1]	Multicounty	37,470	0	49,960
Mid-Ohio Valley Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	47,179	0	62,905
Region 1 Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	69,429	0	92,572
Region 2 Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	15,428	0	20,570
Region 6 Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	65,000	0	86,667
Region 7 Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	39,998	0	53,331
Region 11 Planning Council[4]	Multicounty	34,800	0	46,400
Regional Program Coordination Office	Multicounty	45,000	0	60,000
Total Approved in FY 1974		**$ 559,071**	**$ 100,000**	**$ 803,762**

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 67.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

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Appendix B

Local Development Districts
See the map on page 120.

Alabama

1A: Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
(205) 383-3861
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama 35601
(205) 355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
Central Bank Building, Suite 350
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
(205) 533-3333
Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
(205) 345-5545
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
(205) 251-8134
Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

Note: Parenthesis indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1584
Anniston, Alabama 36201
(205) 237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
303 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 4034
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
(205) 262-7316
Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

Georgia

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Drawer H
Rome, Georgia 30161
(404) 234-8507
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
(404) 536-3431
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia 30240
(404) 882-2575
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 910
100 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 522-7577
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
(404) 548-3141
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
212 North Pentz Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
(404) 226-1672
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Kentucky

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
(606) 564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
Boyd County Courthouse
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
(606) 739-4144
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
Suite 201
160 East Reynolds Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
(606) 272-6656
Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
(606) 674-6355
Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

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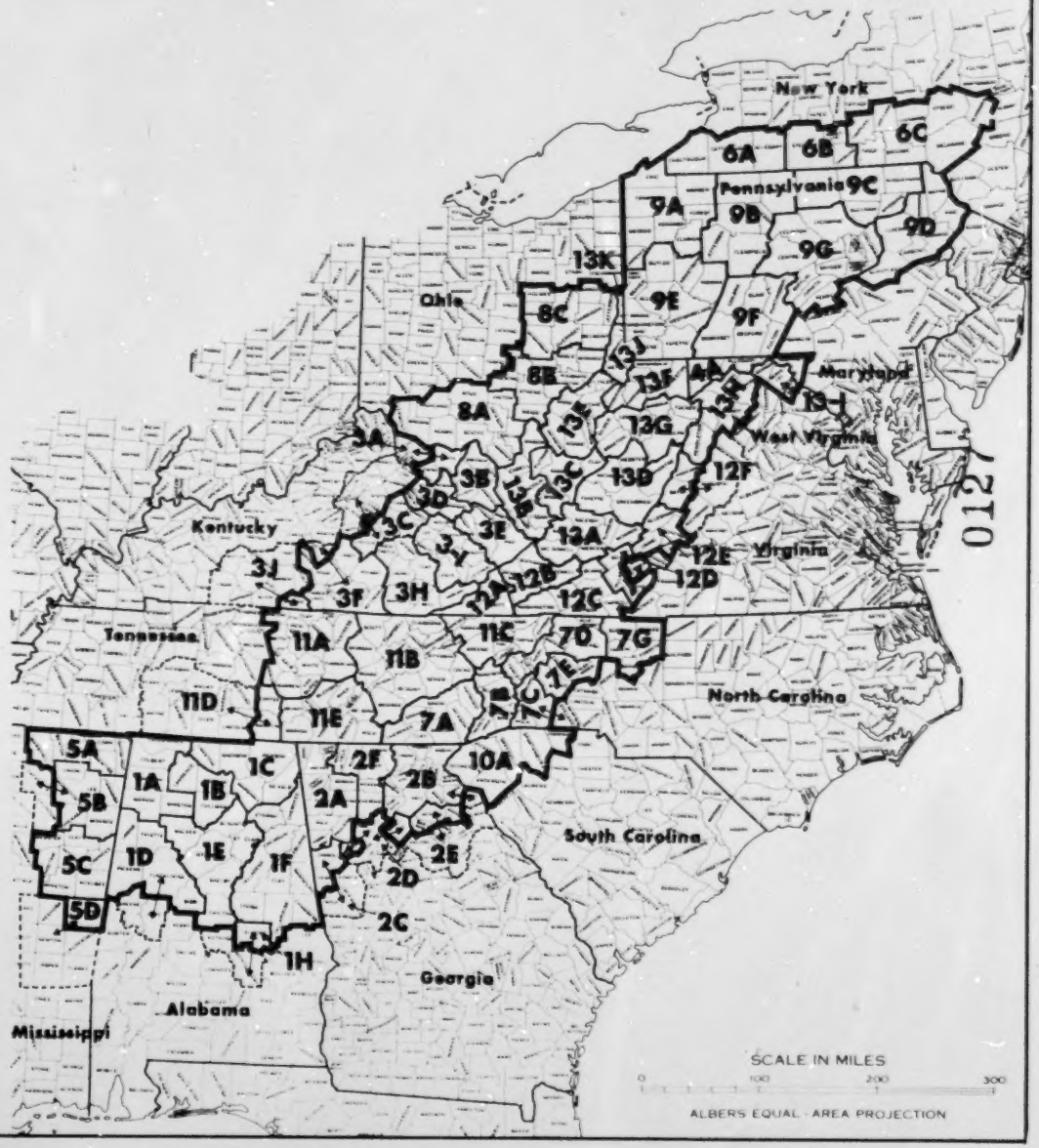
Local Development Districts in Appalachia



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3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
(606) 886-2374
Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629
(502) 343-3520
Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London, Kentucky 40741
(606) 864-7391
Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3 I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 986
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
(606) 436-3158
Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
(429 East Tenth Street)
P.O. Box 154
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
(502) 781-2381
Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510 — Algonquin Motor Inn
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
(301) 722-6885
Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
Post Office Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
(601) 728-6248
Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
99 Center Ridge Drive
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
(601) 489-2415
Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
(601) 325-3855
Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
410 Decatur Street
Newton, Mississippi 39345
(601) 683-2007
Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

New York

6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
15 Main Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
(716) 945-5303
Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53½ Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
(607) 962-3021/962-5092
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
Room 23
19 East Main Street
Norwich, New York 13815
(607) 334-5210
Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission
102 Scotts Creek Road
Sylva, North Carolina 28779
(704) 586-5527
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

7B: Land-of-Sky Regional Council
P.O. Box 2175
85 Mountain Street
Asheville, North Carolina 28802
(704) 254-8131
Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
(704) 287-3309
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherfordton (Cleveland)

7D: Region D
Executive Arts Building
Furman Road
Boone, North Carolina 28607
(704) 264-5558
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey

7E: Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Economic Development Commission
Caldwell County Emergency Services Building
616 West Avenue, Room 5, 2nd Floor
Lenoir, North Carolina 28645
(704) 758-2969
Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell

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7G: Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
(919) 725-0742
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
(614) 354-4716
Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
Suite 325
Dime Bank Building
Marietta, Ohio 45750
(614) 374-9436
Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.
P.O. Box 66
802 South 10th Street
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
(614) 439-4471
Counties: Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

9A: Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 231
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
(814) 437-6821
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 377
212 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
(814) 773-3162
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
(717) 265-9103
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
(717) 655-5581
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
1411 Park Building
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
(412) 391-1240
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
310 Union Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602
(814) 946-1641
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA-COG
R.D. #1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
(717) 524-4491
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union

South Carolina

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
Century Plaza Building B
Drawer 6668, 211 Century Drive
Greenville, South Carolina 29607
(803) 242-9733
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
(615) 858-2131
Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
1810 Lake Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
(615) 974-2386
Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
Box 2779, East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
(615) 928-0224
Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington and Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
805 Nashville Highway
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
(615) 381-2040
Counties: Coffee, Franklin (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
423 James Building
731 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
(615) 266-5781

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Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Virginia

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
U.S. 58-421W
Duffield, Virginia 24244
(703) 431-2206
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
(703) 889-1778
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
544 South Main Street—The Hull Building
Marion, Virginia 24354
(703) 783-5103
Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
(703) 639-9313
Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
Post Office Box 2527
145 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
(703) 343-4417
Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
119 West Frederick Street
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
(703) 885-5174
Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A: Region 1 Planning Council
201 Blair Building
Beckley, West Virginia 25801
(304) 252-6208
Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning Council
Room 305—Cabell County Courthouse
Huntington, West Virginia 25701
(304) 523-7434
Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne

13C: B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council
410 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 348-7190
Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Region 4 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 505
Summerville, West Virginia 26651
(304) 872-4970
Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council
Fourth Floor, 225 Fourth Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
(304) 485-3801
Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning and Development Council
201 Deveny Building
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
(304) 366-5693
Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
(304) 472-6564
Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

13H: Region 8 Planning Council
One Virginia Avenue
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
(304) 257-8818
Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13 I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council
121 West King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
(304) 263-1743
Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-O-Mar Interstate Planning Commission
2177 National Road
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
(304) 242-1800
Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel and Belmont County, Ohio

13K: Region II Planning Council
3550 Main Street
Weirton, West Virginia 26062
(304) 748-1175
Counties: Brooke, Hancock

Kenneth Murray

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